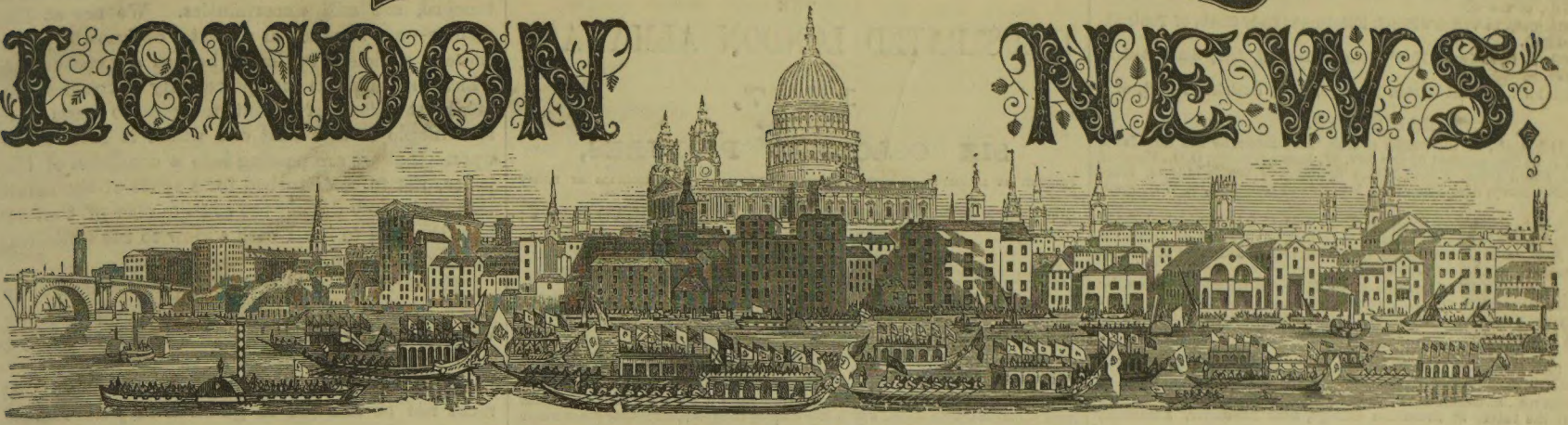


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

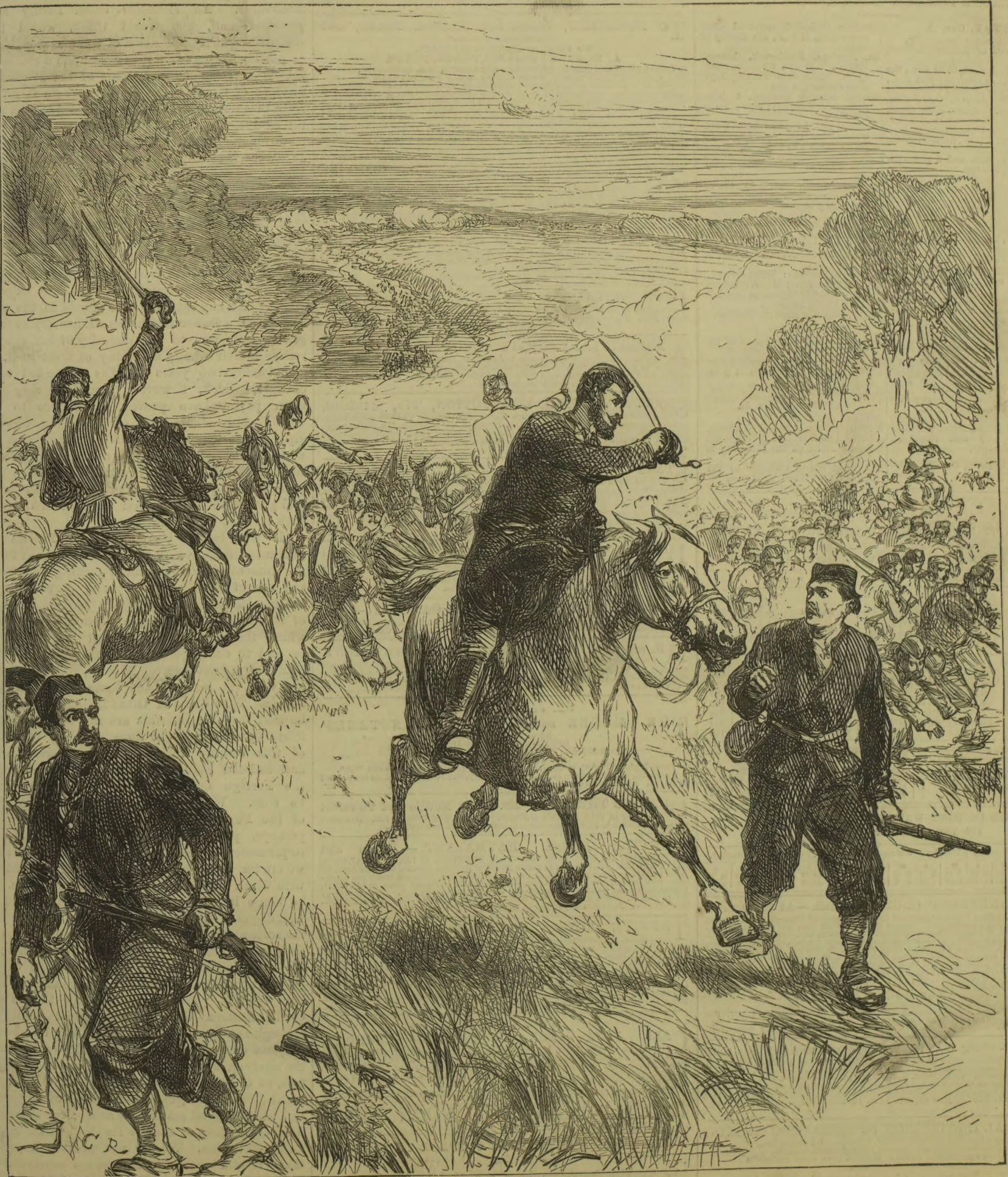


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1942.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1876.

WITH {SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6d.



THE WAR: SERBIAN OFFICERS RALLYING A FLYING REGIMENT AT GREOVATZ.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Tynemouth, Northumberland, the wife of H. Clayton Manisty, Esq., of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Veitch's Hotel, Edinburgh, Lady Clerk, of Penicuik, of a son and heir.
On the 8th inst., at Castle Hyde, Fermoy, Ireland, Lady Emily Becher, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at East Wotton Vicarage, Lady Beatrice Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at the parish church, Edgbaston, by the Rev. Isaac Spooner, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. Reynier Cosens, D.D., Vicar of Dudley and Rural Dean, Edwin Henry Stringer, of Beech Mount, Edgbaston, to Alice Mary, daughter of the late Edwin Alldridge, of Westwood, Edgbaston.
On the 5th inst., at Messina, Sicily, by the Rev. M. C. Odell, Principal Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces at Aldershot, Willie, second son of Adolphus Sarauw, of Messina, to Edith Emma, eldest surviving daughter of George Charles Oates, of same place. No cards.
On Aug. 2, at the Catholic church of St. Pierre-es-Lines, Mauritius, by the Abbé Mac-Donald, Owen L. O'Connor, Esq., of Mahebourg, to Maria Eugénie Elvéna, youngest daughter of the late Evonor Dupant, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., the Rev. James Follitt, M.A., J.P., of Stapley House, Cheshire, aged 77.
On the 21st ult., at Oatlands, Burley, Stephen Wilson, for thirty-seven years one of the tutors at Bramham College, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, aged 65 years.
On the 10th inst., at 6, Regency-square, Brighton, Charles McGarel, Esq., of 2, Belgrave-square, and Magheramorne, in the county of Antrim.
On the 10th inst., at Yester, Field Marshal the Marquis of Tweeddale, in his 90th year.
On the 7th inst., at Amptill, Sir H. Fowles, Bart., aged 76.
On the 6th inst., at Lisgar House, Baillieboro', Lord Lisgar, aged 69.
* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.

SUNDAY, Oct. 15.		THURSDAY, Oct. 19.	
Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.		Bristol Musical Festival, 1 p.m. (Spohr's "Fall of Babylon"); 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," &c.).	
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.		Royal Toxophilites: Extra target.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. E. H. Plumptre; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.		Royal Albert Hall: Mr. W. Carter's choir, 8 p.m. ("Hymn of Praise" and "Stabat Mater").	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. H. A. James, Head Master of Rossall School; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D.		Races: Bromley Autumn Meeting.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. T. G. Bonney.		FRIDAY, Oct. 20.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. D. Elsdale, Vicar of St. John's, Kensington; 7 p.m., the Rev. B. F. Smith, Hon. Canon of Canterbury.		Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Alfred Blomfield; 5 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.		Medical Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	
MONDAY, Oct. 16.		Bristol Musical Festival, 1 p.m. ("The Messiah").	
Royal Naval Benevolent Society, quarterly court, Willis's Rooms, noon.		Northallerton Races.	
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, Freemasons' Hall, noon.		SATURDAY, Oct. 21.	
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.		Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	
TUESDAY, Oct. 17.		National Training School of Music, Royal Albert Hall, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernest Paue on the Aesthetics of Music).	
New moon, 9.57 a.m.		The Lord Mayor's Dinner to the Metropolitan Board of Works.	
Bristol Musical Festival, 1 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"); 8 p.m. (Verdi's "Requiem," &c.).			
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.			
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.			
Lord Mayor's dinner to the Masters of City Companies, Mansion House.			
Races: Coventry and Newcastle Autumn Meeting.			
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.			
St. Luke the Evangelist.			

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
Oct. 14.	29.803	58.9	53.9	84	0-10	53.9	66.2	SSE. SSW. SW. S.	275	0.00	
15	29.899	60.3	53.6	80	6	54.9	68.0	SSW. S. SE.	130	0.10	
16	29.859	60.6	58.6	94	9	55.1	69.2	SE. E. W. SW.	111	0.08	
17	29.895	60.9	59.8	96	10	57.4	67.0	SW. SSW.	79	0.12	
18	29.839	61.7	59.6	93	—	57.5	66.8	SSW. ESE. S.	249	0.30	
19	29.556	59.6	54.2	83	9	57.7	64.5	SSW. SW.	456	0.30	
20	29.456	55.2	54.1	96	8	54.8	60.9	SW. WSW. SSW.	308	0.150	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.791	29.939	29.822	29.837	29.930	29.503	29.497
Temperature of Air	63.4	61.6	62.6	63.6	61.7	55.5	55.5
Temperature of Evaporation	61.2	61.9	61.2	61.7	61.4	59.6	54.7
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	S.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 2	0 26	0 50	1 10	1 30	1 40	1 50

THE WANDERERS' CLUB, Pall-Mall.—At the Annual

General Meeting of the Members of this new West-End Club—the Hon. Colonel A. W. A. Hood, M.P., presiding—the Report stated that the Club had met with unprecedented success, it being permanently established in July, 1875, and already numbering 1112 members up to the year ending April 30, 1876; of these 388 were Town Members, 660 Country Members and Officers of H.M. Services, 72 Officers on Foreign Service, and 82 members residing abroad. There now remain about 250 vacancies to fill up, when the strength of the Club will be completed, and the entrance fee, which is Ten Guineas, will then be raised. The Annual Subscription is—
Town Members Eight Guineas.
Country Members Four Guineas.
Officers on Foreign Service One Guinea.
All Member Resident Abroad Two Guineas.
The subscriptions of members joining from this date will extend to May 1, 1877. For all further information address to
Pall-Mall, S.W. Major T. P. KENNAN, Secretary.

SCHOOL-SHIP CONWAY, Liverpool, recently replaced by a fine Two-Decker, with all modern requirements for health and comfort. Established for Training Young Gentlemen with a view to their becoming Officers in the Merchant Service. Terms, 50 gu. per annum, including uniform and all other extras. The Sons of Officers of the Navy and Mercantile Marine are received at the reduced rate of 40 gu. Quarter-Days when pupils can be admitted:—Feb. 1, April 10, Aug. 1, and Oct. 10.—Apply to Captain E. B. H. FRANKLIN, R.N., Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Gray's-Inn-road and Mitre-street, London. Established 1844.
Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 47, Victoria-street, S.W.
Free to the necessitous. Payment required from other applicants.

NOTICE.—Extension of Business Accommodation.—In announcing an addition of the first floor to his present offices, 43, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4, Mr. Morris hopes that much greater facilities will be afforded for the transaction of his largely-increased business; he takes this opportunity of thanking those kind friends who have helped him hitherto, and begs to assure them that no exertions of his shall be spared to retain their favour. BARNARD MORRIS, General Advertising Offices, 43, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4. Advertisements received for insertion, and special contracts entered into, for all the London, provincial, and colonial newspapers.

WILL BE READY OCT. 25, PRICE ONE SHILLING,
POST-FREE (INLAND), 1s. 2½d.

THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR
1877,

CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS, FROM ORIGINALS BY HARRY ARNOLD, ESQ., AND OTHER ARTISTS;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR IRONCLAD NAVY;
TWELVE ENGRAVINGS

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1876; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; List of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-one years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

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TO NOBLEMEN, Indian and Merchant Princes, and

Gentlemen of Fortune.

For SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A MODERN PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE.

and about 500 acres of splendidly timbered and undulating park lands (commanding a long extent of river frontage), water, meadow, arable land, and well-stocked game coverts, situated within an easy drive of Hyde Park, being only about sixteen miles by rail from the metropolis, in a picturesque district, renowned for its salubrity and its aristocratic surroundings; possessing also good shooting and fishing. Several well-known packs of stag and fox hounds hunt the district. There are superior and substantial homesteads, and the whole at present is in hand. The Mansion is in the highly decorative style of the sixteenth century, combining the ornate character of Cardinal Wolsey's Hampton Court with Elizabethan features. It was built within the last twenty years, by and for the residence of its present owner, an eminent London banker, and is one of the most superb and stately structures in the kingdom, all the appointments being in admirable keeping. The Hall, with stabling and coach-houses (the latter forming a quadrangle), terrace, shrubberies, lawns, &c., cover an area of about sixteen acres; and the fruit and vegetable gardens, vinerias, peach-houses, &c., occupy a further five acres. Altogether, this is probably one of the most attractive and unexceptional treasured estates ever offered for sale, no care or expense having been spared to render the property as desirable as it is desirable in its grandeur and full particulars, with plans and orders to view, may be obtained by intending purchasers, or their solicitors, on application to Messrs. MARSH, MILNER, and CO., Land Valuers and Surveyors, 64, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

REGENT-STREET, on the East Side, near Oxford-
circus.—To be LET ON LEASE, Extensive and very Attractive BUSINESS PREMISES, with a frontage of 20 ft. and a depth of nearly 80 ft., in the very best position in this important thoroughfare.
Apply to Mr. ROBERT REID, 48, Great Marlborough-street, W.

CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA DIRECT.
Sailing from Liverpool every alternate Thursday. Average passage, 32 days. Saloon, £60. Highest Class and Speed. Excellent accommodation.
ALLAN BROS. and CO., James-street, Liverpool.

A FRENCH LADY of good Family (clergyman's daughter)
desires a situation as Companion to an Elderly Lady, or little girls wishing to improve in French and German by conversation. Advertiser is further conversant in Dutch, a little English, and is a good pianist. Highest references. Address to Miss E. COLLINS, Eleonora Straat, Oostsingel, Rotterdam.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant,
Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

STAMPING IN COLOURS WITHOUT CHARGE.
JENNER and KNEWSTUB are now Stamping Note-Paper and Envelopes with Crest, Address, or simple Mono-gram in Colours, by machinery, without any charge. To Units, Public Companies, and large consumers an enormous saving is effected by the new process of Coloured stamping. Specimens of Paper and Stamping forwarded on application.—Jenner and Knewstub (to the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales), Heraldic Stationers, and Engravers, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street, S.W.

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22½ in.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calaphas," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open
all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—On Wednesday Next, MILDRED'S WELL, previous to the production of a new first part.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY,
AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Every Night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, 22 12s. 6d. and 41 11s. 6d. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. Henry Neville and Powerful
Company in THE DUKE'S DECEIT. EVERY EVENING at 7.45. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Prices from One Shilling to Three Guineas.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Lessee and
Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.—THIS EVENING, at 7.30, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT, which, at 8.20, a New and Original Drama, in Three Acts, by W. S. Gilbert, entitled DAN'L DRUCE, BLACKSMITH, produced under the immediate direction of the author. Characters by Messrs. Hermann Vezin, Howe, Braid, Forbes Robertson, Odell, Weatherly, &c.; and Miss Marion Terry. New scenery by Mr. O'Connor. Stage Manager, Mr. Howe. Doors open at Seven. Box-office open Ten till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. H. Griffiths.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and
Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN every evening as Richard III. On MONDAY and during the Week, at Seven, THAT BEAUTIFUL BRUCE, At a Quarter to Eight, RICHARD III.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. F. Cathart, C. Vandenhoff, H. Russell, F. Tyars, H. M. Clifton, Douglas, H. Evans, G. R. Ireland, Percy Bell, C. R. Panton, Jas. Johnstone, R. Dolman, J. B. Johnson, Master Gratton, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Madame Fanny Huddart, Misses Edith Stuart and Gratton. THE STORM FIEND.
Prices from 6d. to 45s. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'clock. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—SATURDAY,
OCT. 14, TROVATORE; Monday 16th, ZAMPA; Tuesday, 17th, Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN; Wednesday, 18th, MAKITANA; Thursday, 19th, WATER-CARRIER; Friday, 20th, LILY OF KILLARNEY; Saturday, 21st, FAUST. Box-office open Ten till Five. No Booking Fees. Seats may also be secured at the Libraries, &c. Doors open at 7.30; commence at Eight.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1876.

The Turkish Ministers have conceded to the European Powers an armistice of six months in relation to the war with Servia. But whether or not they have made that concession worthless by attaching to it conditions which the Powers cannot approve, and whether the negotiations

at Constantinople are in a sufficiently promising state to exclude, until March next, hostilities in Servia and Montenegro, are still uncertainties. We are at liberty to assume—not so much as a matter of knowledge for which there is sufficient evidence, but as a hypothesis towards which speculation is powerfully attracted—that the brightest phase of recent telegraphic news from Constantinople is also that one which is most to be relied upon—that we are passing into a condition of temporary peace, not to be disturbed for a space of six months, and that diplomacy during the continuance of that term will have the field to itself with a view to the settlement of the Eastern Question.

The first point in which all the Powers will probably agree is that the disturbance of Europe by the causes which primarily led to it, and which indefinitely prolong it, cannot be permitted to remain a feature of the European system. All seem to be convinced that affairs must not be allowed to go on as they have done. They have brought us so near to the brink of a general war, and have been so fruitful of complicity, threatening the relations of the guaranteeing Powers one to another, that they cannot be any longer suffered to constitute, as they now do, a standing element of danger. The permanent uneasiness inflicted by the Turks, whether in their disturbed or in their tributary provinces, has become, not on humanitarian grounds only, but on political and international grounds, intolerable. An armistice could hardly have been proposed—and, one would think, would hardly be accepted—but for the dawn of some reasonable prospect of placing matters in this respect upon a stable and satisfactory footing. The relations of the Porte to the ten millions of Christian people over whom it exercises the right of sovereignty, and has exercised it with such baneful results, will have to be so adjusted as to secure for them for the future such a protection of life and property as shall effectually exclude all desire of revolutionary change.

It seems to be no less obvious that this security for good government implies, to a greater or lesser extent, that the instrumentality of the Porte can hardly be accepted by the European Powers as adequate to the bringing about of the requisite reforms. Either she has tried to do so and has failed, or she has not tried to do so and has become self-convicted of the most culpable negligence. At any rate, she now stands in the presence of Europe as a Power which has confessedly so far failed in giving protection to the majority of her subjects as to render herself wholly unworthy of trust in that regard. For twenty-two years she has pretended to institute changes, which, however promising they may look upon paper, have proved in practice to be of no value. This has gone on too long already. The diplomatists will have to enter on their task impressed with the necessity, not only of bringing to an end the state of things in Turkey which keeps alive so grave a peril for Europe, but also of procuring such guarantees as will give solidity to whatever engagements may be made with them by the Porte.

It will be the business of the Powers to devise guarantees such as may be turned to account for the good government of Turkey without putting into the hands of any one of them an opportunity of turning to selfish account its own designs. Here, indeed, is the true test of the diplomatic enterprise contemplated. The forces which the existing complication has liberated cannot be said to converge upon the same centre. The designs of Russia are not those of Austria, while those of Austria are very far indeed from harmonising with those of Russia. The objects of Great Britain (although it cannot be said that her interests are not involved) are chiefly intent upon seeing right done. At any rate, the people of this country have distinctly waived any special and isolated policy on their own behalf. How far the Foreign Office goes with them remains yet to be seen. We do not regard the pacific projects of the Powers with despair. A conference may not, perhaps, prove to be the likeliest means to lead to permanent agreement. But, should it be resorted to, we are far from assuming that it will find the difficulties with which it will have to contend insuperable. It has to be borne in mind that Germany, France, and Italy are well disposed to throw the weight of their influence into the scale against any merely selfish or ambitious policy on the part of either of their Imperial colleagues; and this very fact will have a tendency to repress extreme proposals and even unreasonable demands. We cannot help hoping, "even against hope," that a settlement of the Eastern Question, substantial enough to last through this generation at least, may be effected by the conjoint wisdom of the European Powers. At any rate, the alternative would be a fearful one—nothing short, in fact, of a general European war. It is one, moreover, which each of the guaranteeing Powers intensely desire, and for very good reasons, to avoid; for it carries within itself capabilities of change far beyond the reach of present calculations. We are not without hope, therefore, that, should their Representatives assemble around a European Council-Board, they will so far be drawn towards agreement in the plans they may consider and collate as may render any further appeal to arms unnecessary, and as will bring to bear upon the Porte a moral pressure that will prove to be irresistible.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed, at Balmoral Castle, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, of Dundee. Dr. Watson, with the Lord Chancellor, dined with her Majesty, and left the castle the next day. Accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Queen drove to the Derry Shielling on Tuesday. Prince Leopold arrived at Balmoral. Lord John Manners arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty in succession to the Lord Chancellor, who left Balmoral. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, paid a visit to Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, at Birk Hall, last week. Her Majesty, with their Royal Highnesses, also drove to the Glassalt Shiel, and made other excursions in the highlands. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Wick yesterday week, when they were received with the greatest enthusiasm by many thousands of people. Loyal addresses were presented in the Guildhall, and a procession of volunteers and trades lined the streets. The town was gaily decorated, a banquet was given, and there was a general illumination in the evening. During the Royal visit to the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle frequent excursions have been made, both for shooting and fishing. On Thursday week a picnic was held at Loch Brora. The party, which comprised the Prince, Prince John of Glücksburg, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Charles Beresford, the Marquis of Stafford, and several ladies, made the journey in a couple of brakes driven four-in-hand, the Princess of Wales accompanying the Duchess of Sutherland in her phaeton. The party drove up the east side of the loch as far as the upper luncheon-house, where a halt was called. The Prince went away to Carrol Forest deer-stalking; other members of the party enjoyed a couple of hours' fishing in the loch, while the Princess and other ladies walked in the woods which surround the luncheon-house, a picturesque building built on a promontory stretching into the lake. The Princess, with the Duchess of Sutherland, attended public worship, on Sunday, in the Established Church at Golspie. The Rev. Dr. Joass officiated. At a meeting of the Inverness Town Council, last week, Provost Simpson submitted the gracious reply he had received to the address presented to the Prince upon the occasion of his Royal Highness passing through Inverness.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, upon the expiration of his visit to the Queen at Balmoral, proceeded to Dublin to take command of the first battalion Rifle Brigade. His Royal Highness crossed from Holyhead in the mail-steamer Ulster, arriving at Kingstown on Saturday morning. The Duke was received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin upon landing, his Lordship accompanying his Royal Highness to Westland-row, and thence to the Royal Barracks. A large number of persons greeted the Duke upon his arrival, but there was no public reception, in accordance with the expressed desire of his Royal Highness.

Prince Louis of Hesse arrived, on Saturday last, at Inverary Castle from Lord Dudley's lodge in the Black Mount Deer Forest.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Eazeley, F. L., to be Vicar of Northmolton, Devon.
Benison, W. B.; Vicar of St. Paul, Balsall-heath; Surrogate.
Beynon, F. W.; Curate of Kempsey.
Blunt, A. C.; Rector of Millbrook; Rural Dean of Southampton.
Boner, J. T.; Vicar of Hale Magna, Lincolnshire.
Clifford, W.; Rector of Colne.
Colmore, W. H.; Vicar of Moseley, near Birmingham.
Conway, Wm. Augustus; Surrogate for the Diocese of Manchester.
Cooperand, T. P.; Rector of Bradley, Lincolnshire.
Crook, J. S.; Curate of Lower Mitton.
Delafous, Harcourt; Rural Dean of Brackley Third Deanery.
Elliott, W. H.; Vicar of Stainton, near Stockton-upon-Tees.
Frewer, G. E.; Rector of Fulleby, Lincolnshire.
Gibson, B. W.; Vicar of Wolvey, Warwickshire.
Hawker, J. M.; Vicar of Berry-Narbor, near Ilfracombe.
Kittoe, E. H.; Vicar of St. Michael's, Boldmere; Surrogate.
Macarless, C. C.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.
Moore, Carter; Vicar of Little Walsingham, Suffolk.
Norris, G. M.; Rector of South Cove, Suffolk.
Platt, G.; Vicar of Sedburgh; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
Perry, P. H.; Chaplain of Bromley Union, Kent.
Whitworth, William Henry; Vicar of Ratlinghope.—*Guardian*.

The annual winter confirmation at St. Paul's Cathedral will be held by Bishop Claughton, on Thursday, Nov. 23.

There was a meeting of Bishops at Lambeth, last week, to consider what action should be taken, under the new Judicature Act, with reference to episcopal assessors.

A stationery case has been presented as a testimonial, by the poor of the parish, to the Rev. F. P. Morgan-Payler and his wife, on his resigning the curacy of Marton, Warwickshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered his charge to the clergy of the rural deanery of Dover, on Tuesday, taking for his subject the unity of the Church.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday for their sixty-third session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded with the revision of the First Epistle of Timothy.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Lichfield consecrated the new Church of the Holy Saviour at Hatherton, eight miles from Wolverhampton, and afterwards consecrated the burial-ground, the gift of Lord Hatherton.

The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales has received £500 from the Rev. H. H. Hughes, B.D.

The Bishop of Durham has consecrated a new church which has been built at Wolviston, near Stockton-on-Tees, on a site given by the Dean and Chapter. It will accommodate 260 worshippers, and has cost £2315.

A handsome Munich window, representing the ten chief parables, has been placed in Hunsingore church. It is in memory of Joseph Dent, Esq., the founder of the church, and executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of London.

Bishop Wilkinson, of South Africa, on Monday night, at Plympton St. Mary, gave an interesting account of the work of the Church of England among the Bushmen and Zulus. The latter he described as a fine, intelligent, valuable race.

The Bishop of Lincoln has reopened the church of Brant-Broughton, restored mainly at the cost of Sir Richard and Lady Sutton. The quiet green diaper painting on the temporary low screen is the work of Miss Sutton.

The foundation-stones of two new churches were laid at Bunley last Saturday. These buildings form part of a local church-extension scheme, under which four new churches are to be built, subscriptions to the amount of over £12,000 having been already promised.

At Holy Trinity Church, Bessborough-gardens, Westminster, there will be a harvest festival to-morrow, Oct. 15.

Dorking church, Norfolk, which had been closed for eighteen months, was reopened last week by the Bishop of Norwich. A west gallery had been removed and a north aisle added; besides which other important improvements have been effected. The cost of the work is estimated at £4000.

On Sunday the Archbishop of York, the Rev. the Earl of Musgrave, the Hon. and Rev. Carr D. Glyn, Dr. McCormack, and a number of evangelists and missionaries, began an eight days' mission in Sheffield. Every house in the town has been visited; several thousand lay-helpers assisting the evangelists.

A magnificent reredos has been inserted in the Church of St. James, Poolstock, near Wigan, by the founder of the church, Mr. N. Eckersley, of Standish Hall. It is of Caen stone, and extends across the whole width of the chancel, rising on each side of the east window as high as the springing of the arch. It is adorned with alabaster sculptures, divided from each other by shafts of richly-coloured marbles.

The seventh annual conference of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Bath and Wells was opened on Tuesday, at Wells—Bishop Hervey presiding. Papers were read and resolutions passed in favour of the Church maintaining and extending her existing system of education, and in favour of lay preaching under some system of licensing. Archdeacon Denison spoke strongly against the Education Act of 1870. The conference met on Thursday at Bath.

The Bishop of Rochester reopened, on Tuesday, the church of Thorpe-le-Soken, in the Tendring Hundred, after complete restoration from designs by Mr. W. White; the chief donor being the late Mr. Rolt, and Sir W. Gull contributing £500. His Lordship, at a subsequent luncheon, stated that he was about to issue an appeal for £17,000 to found the new See of St. Albans—a sum small, indeed, for the whole diocese, when they considered that a single parish like that in which they were assembled had raised £4000.

A stained-glass window has been placed in the Church of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, by the parishioners, curates, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and other friends of Canon Gregory, in memory of the twenty years (1853-1873) during which he was Vicar of the parish. It consists of three lights, and is a very handsome one. The design and all the work connected with it has been executed by the students of the Lambeth School of Art—a school that Canon Gregory was instrumental in founding.

The annual conference of the clergy and laity for the diocese of Oxford was begun on Tuesday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, under the presidency of the Bishop. The attendance was large, and included Lord Jersey, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Hall, M.P., Colonel North, M.P., the High Sheriff, and several Archdeacons and other prominent members both of the clergy and laity. The conference was brought to a close on Wednesday—temperance and thrift amongst the working classes, and the principles of the Church Defence Institution, having been amongst the subjects of discussion.

Last Saturday afternoon the Archbishop of York consecrated a church which has been built at Wincobank, near Sheffield, by Mr. Frederick Bardwell, of Sheffield, in memory of his parents. It has cost over £5000, including the price of the site. The church will seat 450 persons, and is to be free and unappropriated for ever. His Grace delivered an interesting discourse on the necessity for individual examination into the truths and spirit of religion.—St. Peter's Church, Felkirk, near Barnsley, was reopened, on Tuesday, after alterations, by the Archbishop. At a subsequent luncheon his Grace remarked that the diocese of York expended, between 1840 and 1874, £1,250,000 in church building and restoration. This was exclusive of private gifts of churches—one Baronet, who would not allow his name to be told, having built church after church in the diocese. He mentioned also that a lady had given £10,000 for the restoration of the Sheffield parish church; and that a gentleman, when asked for a cheque for £20, signed one for a new church, which would cost £10,000 before it was finished. There was a great and mighty stirring going on, his Lordship added, which showed how much the Church of England is doing for the people at the present time.

CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Congress resumed its sitting on Thursday week, at the Guildhall, Plymouth. One of the subjects discussed was the best means of reclaiming the classes alienated from the Church. Canon Money, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and the Rev. R. W. Corbet read papers; and Dean Fremantle, Earl Nelson, Lord Forbes, and the Revs. J. F. Kitto and T. Hugo were amongst the speakers. It being taken for granted that by the alienated classes the working-classes were meant, means were suggested—such as open-air preaching, spiritual missions, free and open churches—for their reclamation. The importance of increased spirituality among the classes already attending church was urged. In the evening an animated discussion took place, under the presidency of the Earl of Devon, on periodical literature and the daily press.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Exeter presided at the sectional meeting, where considerable feeling was excited in discussing ministrations to the sick. Mr. Herford, of Manchester, had three meetings of his Free and Open Church Association. In the afternoon there was an animated discussion upon the relations between Church and State. At the evening meeting Earl Nelson, the Dean of Manchester, and the Archdeacon of Taunton were amongst the speakers. This evening's proceedings concluded a most successful congress.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a meeting of the London Gaslight Company it was stated that the reduction of the price to 3s. 6d. per 1000 ft. had, during the first half of this year, given to the consumers a pecuniary advantage of more than £13,000.

The chairman of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., F.S.A., has been presented, by upwards of one hundred surveyors resident in all parts of the world, with some valuable plate, in recognition of his long services.

With the exception of the water of the Southwark and Lambeth Companies being slightly turbid and containing moving organisms, the river waters supplied in September by the London companies were, Dr. Frankland reports, clear and transparent, and contained, as in August, a remarkably small proportion of organic impurity. The Kent Company's deepwell water was of its usual excellent quality.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week of October) was 78,306, of whom 35,569 were in workhouses and 42,737 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 3159, 12,885, and 19,520 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 827, of whom 548 were men, 216 women, and 63 children under sixteen.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, the resolution fixing Nov. 28 for the triennial elections was, in consequence of a communication from the Education Department, rescinded, and Thursday, Nov. 30, the date originally decided upon, was reverted to. A new scholarship was offered by Mr. H. M. R. Pope, of Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, and accepted. The debate on incorrigible truants was resumed, and it was decided to send to the Education Department a copy of the report of the committee on the subject and the resolutions come to by the board.

Subjoined is the official route of the forthcoming civic pageant on Nov. 9, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor Elect, Sir Thomas White, going from Guildhall to Westminster, to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer. The cortège will leave Guildhall about one o'clock, and proceed by way of King-street, Cheapside, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Aldersgate-street, Jewin-street, Fore-street, London-wall East, Wormwood-street, Houndsditch, Minorities, Postern-row, Tower-hill, Great Tower-street, Eastcheap, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Strand, Charing-cross, and Parliament-street. The return journey will be by the Thames Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, and King-street, to Guildhall.

Following the good example of some of his predecessors, the Lord Mayor gave a dinner at the Mansion House, last Monday evening, to the Mayors, Provosts, and other representatives of the municipalities of the United Kingdom. The banquet took place in the Egyptian Hall, and the company numbered above 250, comprising municipal dignitaries from nearly every part of the country.—Yesterday week the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a ball in the Mansion House to a company of upwards of 800 guests, consisting largely of the Mayors and Town Clerks of provincial towns, whom the Lord Mayor had invited. The occasion was in celebration of the marriage of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and of the twenty-first birthday of a member of their family.

Messrs. Slade and Simmons, the American professors of spiritualism, appeared at Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday, for the second time, in answer to the charge of Professor Lankester of conspiring to obtain money by fraud. The greater part of the day was occupied by the cross-examination of Mr. Lankester. This was followed by an exhibition by Mr. Maskelyne of the way in which a conjuror can write upon a slate under a table, and how he makes invisible writing appear. This part of the case excited much amusement, especially as the defendants produced the table used at their sittings. The magistrate declared that it was a most peculiar table, and Mr. Maskelyne said it was made expressly for conjuring purposes. The table was impounded as evidence in the case. Mr. Donkin, assistant physician at Westminster Hospital, who accompanied Professor Lankester at one of his interviews with Slade, was the next witness called. After some portion of his evidence had been heard, the case was adjourned till the 20th inst.

There were 2476 births and 1200 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 168, whereas the deaths were 189 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 11 from smallpox, 19 from measles, 57 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 8 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 35 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 170 deaths were referred, against 170 and 171 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 114 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to each of these seven zymotic diseases were below the corrected average. The returns from the Metropolitan Asylum District Smallpox Hospitals at Homerton and Stockwell afford evidence of the increased prevalence of smallpox in the metropolis. These two hospitals contain 204 beds for in-patients, of which 153 were occupied on Saturday night last, against 95, 101, and 128 at the end of the three preceding weeks; 48 new cases were admitted during last week, of which 37 were vaccinated and 11 unvaccinated. Eleven fatal cases of smallpox were registered in London during the week, against 16, 11, and 15 in the three preceding weeks; of these 5 were recorded in north and 6 in south London.

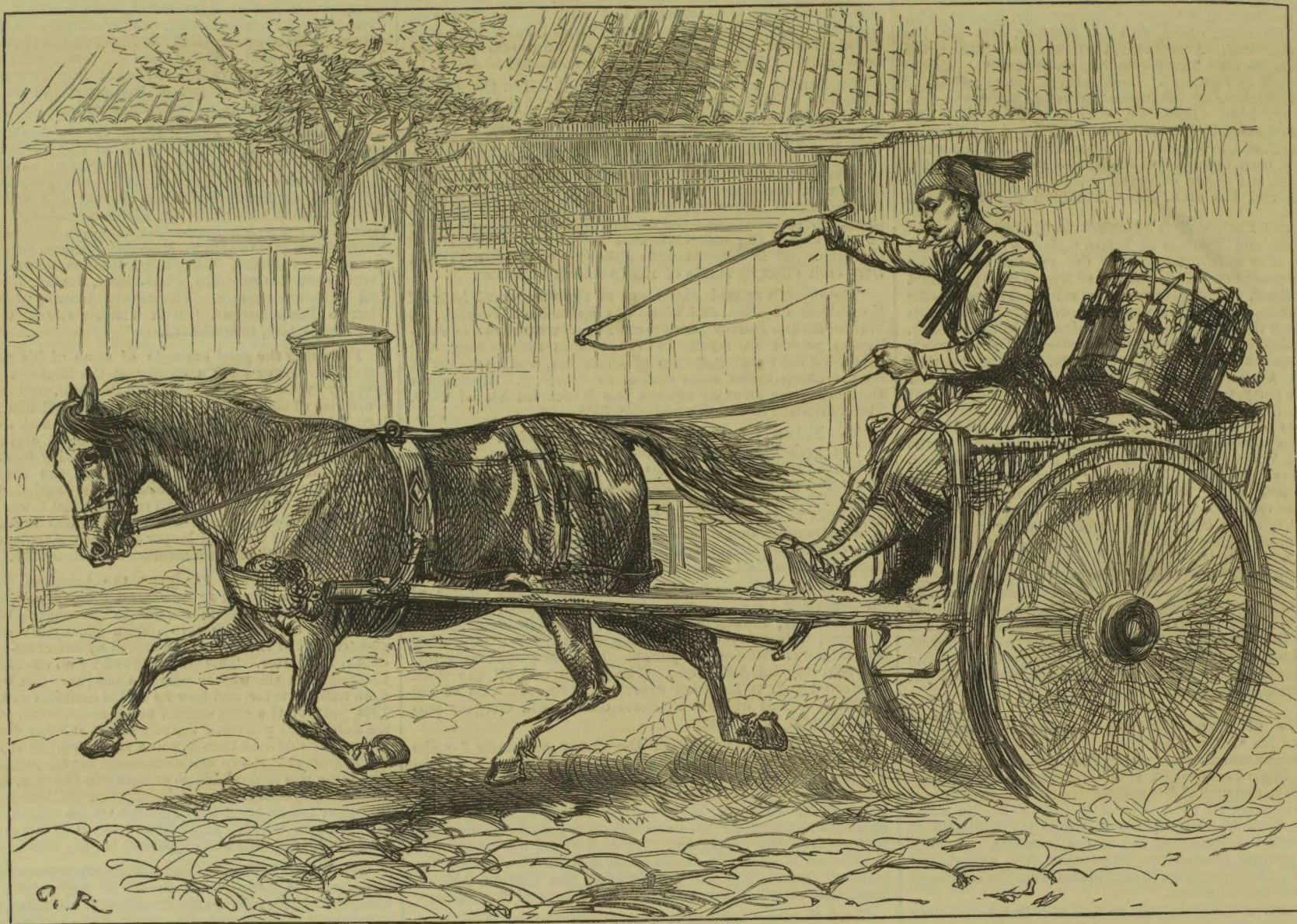
THE WAR IN SERBIA.

No military operations have taken place in the Morava Valley during the past week; but the Serbian force commanded by Despotovich has captured one or two positions on the frontier of Bosnia. Our Illustrations, from Sketches by Mr. Chantrey Corbould, our Special Artist at the Serbian head-quarters, represent scenes in the neighbourhood of Alexinatz and Deligrad, where the more important fighting took place in September. Many distressed Bosnian fugitives have arrived at Uscica, one of the Serbian frontier towns. In Herzegovina, on Saturday last, the Turkish force under Mukhtar Pasha gained a victory over some of the Montenegrins, between Grahovo and Niksics; but no action has taken place on the Albanian side of Montenegro.

The diplomatic movements this week have been of greater importance. The Turkish Government, on Tuesday last, decided to agree to an armistice of six months, but upon conditions which may perhaps not be accepted by Serbia, or approved by Russia. One account says that "the Porte has determined to accord a six months' armistice if Russia solemnly engages to stop the dispatch of troops and volunteers to Serbia and Bulgaria, and Serbia immediately suspends hostilities and gives further guarantees of a military nature. The Turks will promise this armistice not to Serbia, but to the signatory Powers. The Porte is also willing to attend a Conference provided no question except that of Serbia and reform is on the programme, and provided that no Serbian or rayah representatives are admitted." At the time of our publication it was still uncertain whether these terms are correctly stated, and how the proposed armistice was likely to be received. If there be no armistice, Russia will at once propose a military intervention, and will prepare to undertake its execution, to all appearance, with or without the co-operation of the other Powers. Odessa is now full of troops and volunteers. Numerous transports are being made ready in the Russian Black Sea harbours for the dispatch of troops. The Austro-Danubian Steam Navigation Company have refused to transport any more Russian troops to Serbia. Vessels of the Russian Steam Navigation Company, having on board cargoes for London, have been detained at Odessa at the moment of sailing. The concentration of the Roumanian troops is being rapidly proceeded with. Quarters for 50,000 men have been ordered at Lemberg, the capital of the Austro-Polish province of Galicia.

The Queen has conferred the dignity of a baronetcy of the United Kingdom on Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B.

The Queen has appointed Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, to be her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant and Castos Rotulorum of the county of Kincardine.



THE WAR: THE TOWN-CRIER LEAVING ALEXINATZ THE MORNING AFTER THE EVACUATION.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

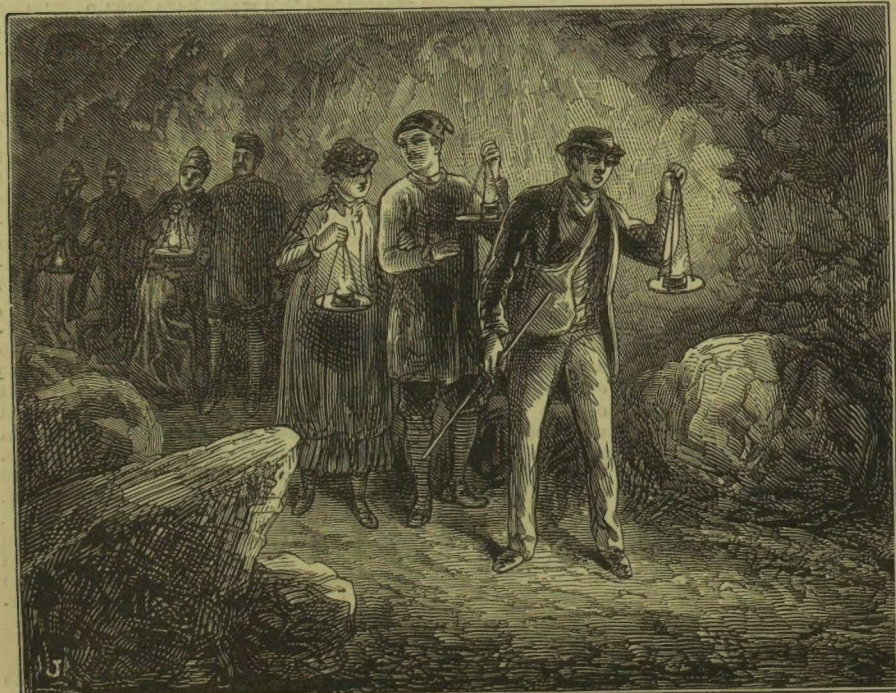
A description of this wonderful subterranean labyrinth, with two illustrations—namely, of the “Mammoth Dome” and the “Gothic Gallery”—appeared in our last week’s Paper; four other views are now presented. They show particular features, or objects of curiosity, which were mentioned in our former account of the Cave. “Fat Man’s Misery” is an extremely narrow passage between the rocky walls, through which a corpulent person has some difficulty in squeezing himself; and there is a low-roofed place, called “Tall Man’s Misery,” somewhat further on. The huts which are shown in another sketch were built, some time ago, for the accommodation of patients afflicted with pulmonary diseases, there being a notion that the close, warm air of the Cave would do good to their sore lungs; but the result was no real cure. These sketches of the Mammoth Cave were made by our travelling Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, when he visited that place on his homeward way across North America in 1873, having come over the Pacific from Japan and China, after attending the Imperial wedding at Peking. His entertaining book, entitled “Meeting the Sun,” which was published by Messrs. Longmans and Co., contains some account of the Mammoth Cave, as well as of the Modoc Indians, the Lava Beds of Oregon, and the Yosemite Valley of California. With reference, however, to one scene in the Mammoth Cave,

we have yet to append his own commentary, as follows, upon the crossing of the river Styx:—

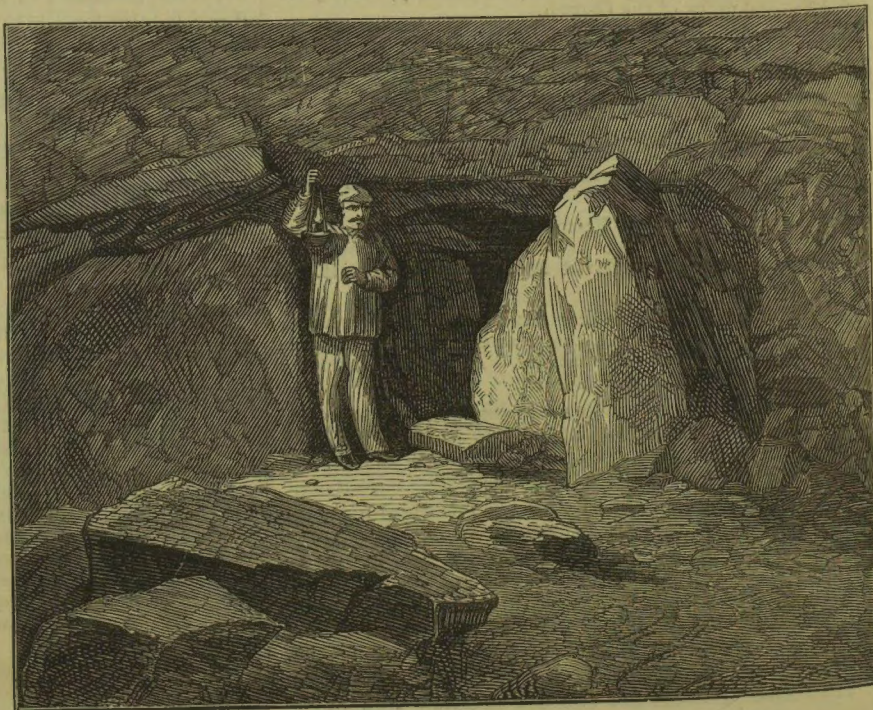
“At the time of my visit a large party of ladies and gentlemen had come from Cincinnati, and I went along with them. There is one advantage in a large party, that all their lamps help to make more light, and the cave is better seen. This was a point of importance to one who was sketching. The party had blue lights with them, which they burned at all the important sights, and by this means I was able to see details much better. There was a great amount of good-humoured chaff, in which our American cousins are good proficient, not only in the art of giving, but also in the more difficult art of taking. One gentleman had conjured into existence an imaginary “brother,” whose safety he constantly inquired after, particularly at the dangerous points, to the great amusement of the company. At the difficult places, if a gentleman offered his arm to assist a lady, the usual warning of the guide would be bawled out, that there was “danger on the left or right,” whichever side the lady might be on, she being the danger hinted at. It was, indeed, a rare place for flirtations. Helping ladies over huge masses of rock, through intricate passages, and dark labyrinths, where even the fishes have no eyes to see, and where all the animals are said to be deaf, was rather an opportunity for kisses by stealth. The party had a band of music with them, and, when we had passed the Dead Sea, and got to the river Styx, there

were two boats, in which a number of the ladies and gentlemen embarked. The trombone of the band was with them, and played a dolorous air. The effect was wonderful, and helped to realise the ideas we have got from reading the old tales of souls passing the dark river from which there is no returning. A large party has its advantages, which I have just described, in visiting the cave. But there is a profound solemnity in its vastness and grandeur which is only to be found when you go alone, with only a single guide, as I had done on my first visit.”

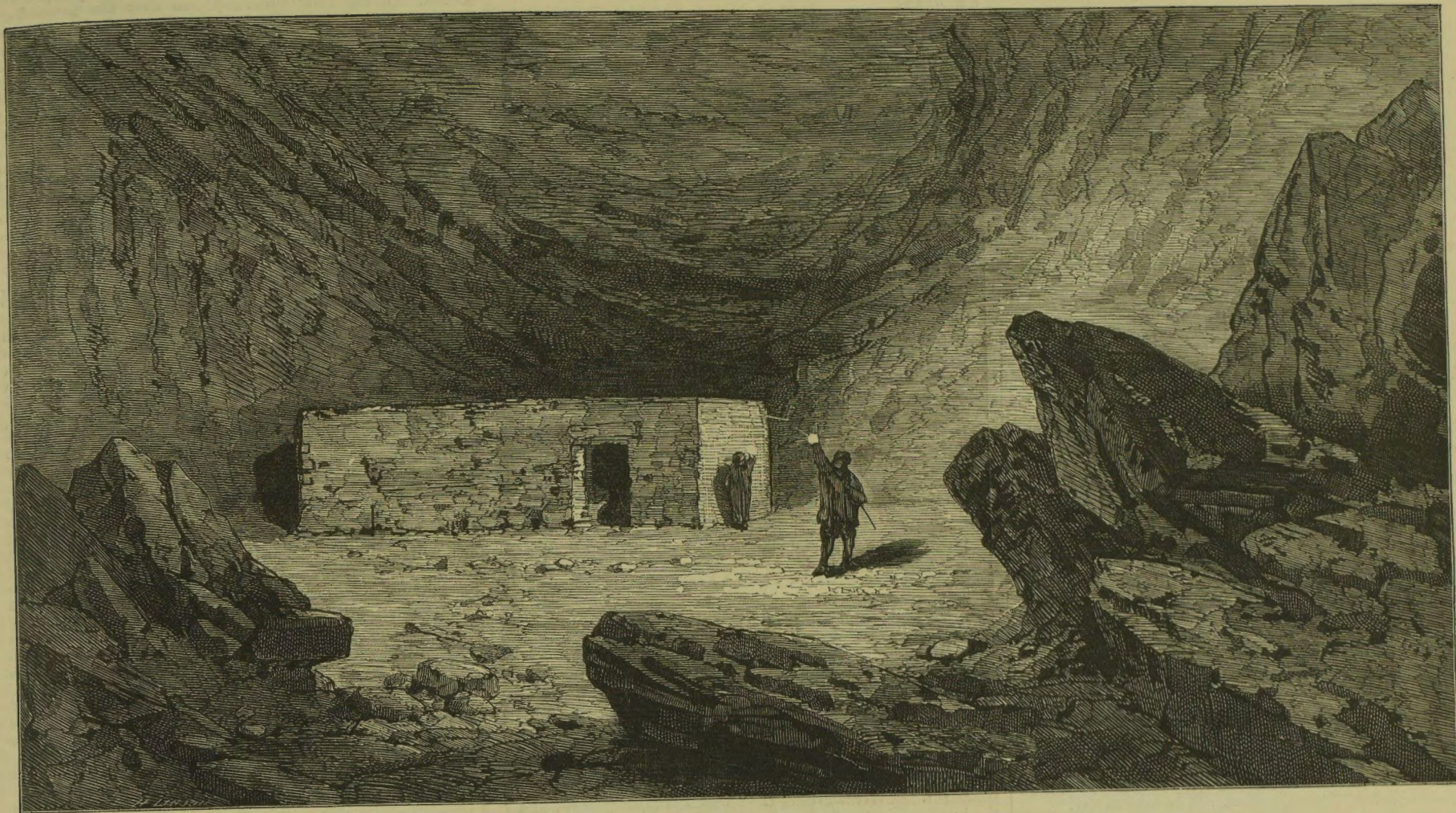
The extent of the Mammoth Cave, from its mouth, which is a descent of sixty steps, to the beautiful “Fairy Grotto,” with its colonnades and arcades of alabaster stalactites, is reckoned to be about ten miles. It is a journey of ten hours from the entrance to the “Fairy Grotto” and back, taking the “Long Route.” Many of our readers who have not been in America may be acquainted with the Peak Cavern, in Castleton Dale, Derbyshire, which has a total length of one thousand yards. It presents, on a much smaller scale, the same marvellous features and aspects of subterranean scenery. “Eldon Hole” is about 200 ft. in depth, but there is a glimmer of daylight at the bottom. The underground lakes, or pools, called the First and Second Water, are miniature counterparts of the “Dead Sea” and “River Styx;” and the “Chancel,” with its stalactite incrustations, resembling the decorative sculpture of a Gothic building, seems to copy, in little, the



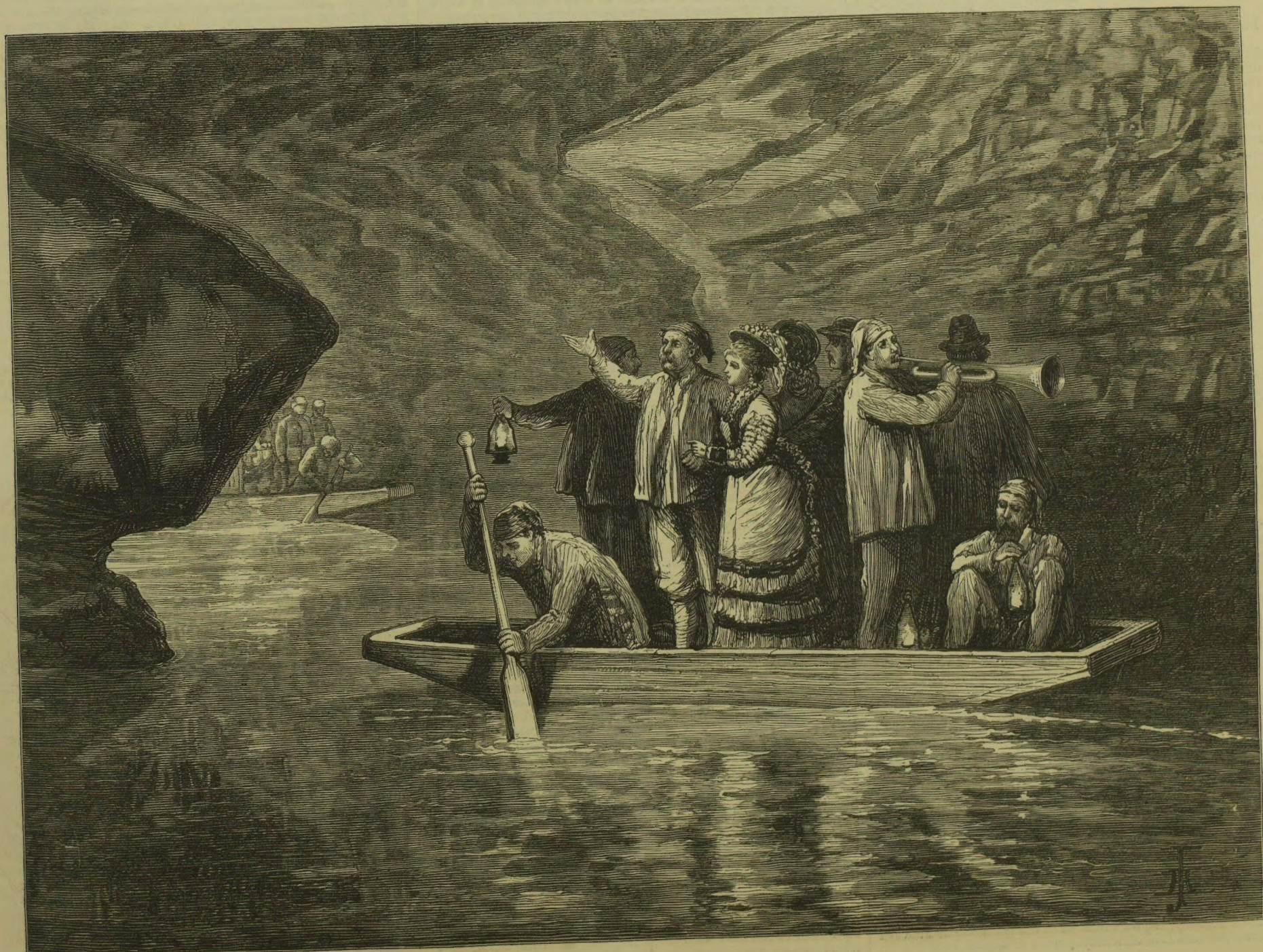
GUIDE AND VISITORS.



ENTRANCE TO “FAT MAN’S MISERY.”



THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY: HOUSES FORMERLY USED BY CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.



THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY: CROSSING THE RIVER STYX.

details of this vast American work of Nature. It has also, when illuminated by torchlight, a splendid effect; but the Peak was more thought of in former days than it is now. Near Dinant, in Belgium, is the Grotto of Han, which is much more wonderful; those also of the Hérault, of Adlersberg, near Trieste, and of Antiparos, in the Greek Archipelago, are celebrated formations of this kind.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 12.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have been summoned by an official decree, published yesterday, to assemble on the 30th inst., when those members of the Extreme Left who have for some time past been persistently announcing their intention of bringing forward a fresh proposal for a general amnesty immediately the Session opens will have an opportunity of proving whether their intentions are serious or not. In connection with the reassembling of the Legislature, a rumour has been most persistently kept afloat by several newspapers to the effect that M. Dufaure did not feel equal to the task of facing the criticisms of both Chambers, and intended to resign before they meet. This rumour has now, however, been contradicted by the highest authority.

Sunday was the day appointed for the election of mayors by those communes which do not have their chief municipal officer appointed by the Government, as is the case in the more important centres. The elections passed off quietly; but, as yet, full official returns are lacking. As far as is known, a large number of retiring mayors have been re-elected, and the general result obtained seems to foreshadow the triumph of the supporters of the present Constitution.

The Workmen's Congress closed its sittings on Tuesday. The subjects discussed during the five preceding days—for the meetings took place on Sunday as during the rest of the week—comprised the laws as affecting trades unions, the direct representation of labour in Parliament, co-operative association, and the best provision for aged and sick workmen. On Tuesday the various sub-committees appointed to frame reports on these and kindred topics handed in the results of their labours, which were unanimously adopted. Amongst their recommendations were the establishment of trades unions amongst women, the limitation of labour to eight hours a day, the suppression of night-work as far as practicable, the abrogation of all laws affecting the right of meeting; the formation of courts of arbitration, in which the workman element would be more fairly represented; the establishment of free, secular, compulsory education; and the direct representation of labour in Parliament. The realisation of these ideas seems at present extremely remote.

Marshal MacMahon returned to Paris yesterday, to preside over the Council of Ministers which will be held to-day.

A large seizure of forged bank-notes, representing several million francs, is reported from Marseilles. The counterfeiters are in custody.

The deaths of M. St. Clair Deville, an eminent mineralogist, and of General Letellier Valage, are announced. The demise of the latter creates another vacancy in the Senate, in which he represented the department of the Seine Inférieure.

M. Thiers is making a tour in the south of France.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso visited his mother, Queen Isabella, at the Escorial on Tuesday.

Our Government has re-established the chaplaincy at the British Legation, at Madrid, which for some years had been discontinued. The Rev. B. S. Dawson has been appointed to the post.

The Government are taking energetic steps to put down the insurrection in Cuba. A telegram to the *Daily News* says that 24,000 men, or one fifth of the entire army, drawn by lot from all the troops in Spain, departed on Saturday for the island. This number is in addition to the large reinforcements now embarking. General Jovellar remains Governor of Cuba, and General Martinez Campos will be the commander of the army in the field.

ITALY.

By a Royal decree, the Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved. The elections will take place early next month, and on the 20th the new Chamber will meet.

BELGIUM.

The committee of the National Rifle Club has decided that the competition for the prize of honour shall take place, on the 15th inst., at Brussels. The prize is a silver cup, valued at 5000f., offered by the National Rifle Club of England, and a sum of 500f.

The Permanent Commission of the International Association of Geodesy has begun its sittings at Brussels in the Palace of the Academies. The Foreign Minister, the Count d'Aspremonte Lynden, delivered the opening address.

GERMANY.

The "Process Arnim," for the famous *Pro Nihilo* business, was brought before the High Court of Berlin, on Thursday week, and sentence was pronounced. Count Arnim is condemned to five years' penal servitude for treason and for calumniating the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

A monument of Field Marshal Moltke was recently unveiled, in the presence of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, at Parchim, the Marshal's birthplace. It consists of a bronze statue, cast out of French cannon, representing Moltke in uniform and cloak, which rests on a pedestal of dark granite: the whole is six metres high. Another war memorial—to the Baden soldiers who fell in the late war—has been inaugurated at Freiburg, in the presence of the Emperor, Empress, and Grand Duke and Duchess. This monument is fifteen metres high, and is formed out of 260 captured French cannon.

The Hanover Provincial Parliament have passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that the sequestered property of King George of Hanover, amounting to nearly £3,000,000, shall be restored to its owner, and the *Times* correspondent believes the motion will be approved by the Imperial Government and Parliament.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Budget for 1877 has been submitted to the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. It shows a deficit of 15,000,000 fl., to cover which the Minister of Finance will not have recourse to a loan, but will sell railway bonds, issue Rentes to an amount not exceeding the sum annually to be redeemed of the National Debt, and set apart the surplus of the accounts of the two portions of the Empire.

The Hungarian Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution proposed by the committee approving the proceedings of the Government in the case of M. Miletics. The Chamber afterwards adjourned until the middle of November.

At a meeting of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers held, on Monday, the bills relative to the compromise between the two portions of the Monarchy were drawn up.

AMERICA.

The Democratic candidate has been elected to the governorship of Georgia. The Democrats have also obtained a large majority in the State Legislature.

The incomplete returns as yet received of the Ohio and Indiana State elections, on Tuesday, show that the Democrats have carried Indiana and the Republicans Ohio by small majorities.

Four thousand additional awards, completing the list of successful exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, have been announced.

As a result of an agreement, signed between Sir E. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, and the American Postmaster-General, the rates for the conveyance of closed British mails from Boston or New York to San Francisco will be six francs per kilogramme for letters and two francs per kilogramme for printed matter and samples.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until the 27th inst.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba has concluded an advantageous treaty with the Saskatchewan Indians.

INDIA.

On account of the continuance of cholera in Cashmere, the Viceroy's projected tour in that province has been abandoned.

The editor of a Calcutta journal, the *Indian Daily News*, has been committed for trial on a charge of libelling Sir Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Municipality.

CHINA.

A special telegram to the *Times* from Shanghai says that the Convention which has been concluded with China was ratified by the Pekin Government on Sept. 17. The edict published in the *Gazette* regrets Mr. Margary's murder and affirms the right of foreigners to travel and to enjoy protection. The proclamation is to be posted in the provinces. An Envoy, with a letter of apology, is to be sent to England directly.

Colonel Allen Bayard Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Military Secretary at the India Office, in place of Major-General Sir Thomas Pears, K.C.B., resigned.

A Lloyd's telegram from Calcutta says that the steamer Caydor Castle, from Calcutta for Colombo, has been totally lost whilst going down the Hooghly. A pilot was in charge. Three Europeans and five Chinamen were drowned.

Captain T. H. Anstey, Royal Engineers, who left England more than a year ago for the Crimea on special duty in connection with the restoration of the British graveyards, has returned home, having expended the sum voted by Parliament.

The Brazilian Government, according to a telegram from Rio de Janeiro, maintains the protest it made, on July 15, against the contract concluded on the previous January between the representatives of the Paraguayan Government and the English bondholders, and insists upon the priority of its right to payment of the war indemnity due from Paraguay.

The report of the Court in the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the schooner Mary Olivia, which took place on the Great Burbo Bank, a short time ago, has been issued. In the course of its remarks, the Court suggested that it would be highly desirable to extend the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts relative to the carrying of rockets or blue lights to be used in the case of distress to seagoing vessels of every description. If this schooner had had a rocket or two on board, the Court thought, in all probability the lamentable loss of life would not have taken place.

Accompanied by Prince George and Princess Alexandra, the King of the Hellenes left Copenhagen for Greece, yesterday week, travelling by way of Korsör and Lübeck. Queen Olga and the two other children remain at Copenhagen for the present. The King arrived on Wednesday at Baden-Baden, where at the railway station he was cordially received by the German Emperor and the Grand Duke of Baden, who conducted him to the hotel. The King visited the Emperor, who returned his visit. Later the King dined with the Emperor, and subsequently attended a reception at the Grand Duke's palace. His Majesty left for Rumpenheim on Thursday morning.

The ship Woodlark took her departure from Gravesend, last Saturday, bound for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board the following number of emigrants:—76 married people, 100 single men, 46 single women, 61 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 12 infants—making a total of 295 souls. The single girls are under the care of Mrs. Johnson; Dr. Henderson acts as surgeon-superintendent.—The ship Robert Lees, 1200 tons, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, sailed, the same day, for Port Adelaide, from Plymouth, having embarked there 416 emigrants, under the charge of Dr. Purdon, surgeon-superintendent, including 70 female domestic servants, under the care of Mrs. Borgins.

The winter session of the evening-class department of King's College was opened yesterday week night, when an address was delivered by the Rev. Canon Barry, the Principal.

Mr. Justice Blackburn and the Right Hon. E. S. Gordon are gazetted Lords of Appeal under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of last Session. They are created peers for life, under the titles of Baron Blackburn and Baron Gordon respectively.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have in the press, and will shortly publish, "Medical Hints on Production and Management of the Voice," by Mr. Lennox Browne, surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians. This work will be an extension of the author's paper on "The Voice as a Musical Instrument," which was one of the most interesting of those communicated during the last session of the Musical Association.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales began its thirty-seventh annual session, on Tuesday, at Bradford. The president for the year, the Rev. Dr. Aveling, gave the opening address. He pointed out how desirable it was better to understand their duty to Churches of the same faith and order with themselves. More systematic and frequent intercourse would be a wise policy. With other Nonconformist bodies they were bound to sympathise and co-operate, and with them, without any difficulty, there could be the interchange, not of mere conventional courtesies, but of actual services. In the interchange of pulpits with Episcopalian brethren, there was no practical difficulty in the matter, except with clergymen. Dr. Aveling deprecated Congregationalists going to Established churches to be married as an insult to their own pastor. Speaking of the Churches and politics, he referred to the Eastern Question, and said the indignant remonstrances of the nation were ringing through the civilised world, and would not be silenced by lame excuses or insincere promises on the part of the vilest Government in Europe, or by partial investigations of English Ambassadors or their agents. On Wednesday morning a resolution on the affairs of the East was submitted; but, upon the advice of the chairman, the subject was allowed to drop.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Second October Meeting did not commence very auspiciously last Monday, as the weather was showery and windy, and the card a very weak one. Mr. Houldsworth won two valuable Produce Stakes with Morgiana and Sunray, and on each occasion the Duke of Hamilton's Merry Agnes was second. In the Trial Handicap, run over the Cesarewitch course, Admiral Byng (7 st. 6 st.) was made a very hot favourite, but he ran unkindly, and could only finish a bad third to La Courouse (8 st. 11 lb.) and Lilian (8 st. 12 lb.), the former of whom won with such ease that, had she not incurred two penalties, she must have almost headed the list in the Cesarewitch quotations, her original weight for that race being only 7 st. 9 lb. The antagonism of Lollypop, Bruce, and Crann Tair in the Burwell Stakes was decidedly the most sporting event of the day, and though the three-year-old just started favourite, there was little to choose between them in the quotations. His very clever defeat of Crann Tair, when giving her 7 lb., is the best thing that Bruce has yet done, and he has improved so wonderfully since the beginning of the season that the omission to enter him in any of the great events of next year was most unfortunate. On Tuesday there were only four races besides the Cesarewitch, and the three which were decided prior to the great event excited little interest. Woodlands (7 st. 2 lb.), who was made favourite directly the weights appeared, maintained his position firmly until the flag fell; but Rosebery (7 st. 5 lb.), whom the Newmarket people could not abuse sufficiently, went back a couple of points, and the adherents of Blanton's pair, Hopbloom (6 st. 12 lb.) and Talisman (8 st. 8 lb.) became more sanguine than ever. A beautiful start was effected at the first attempt, Hopbloom soon showing in front, and the other two favourites lying together, well up. Hopbloom was beaten at the T.Y.C. post, and, for a few strides, Umpire (7 st. 8 lb.) and Merry Duchess (6 st. 7 lb.) looked formidable; but as they passed the Bushes Rosebery and Woodlands became first and second, and the former, drawing away with the greatest ease, even in the commonest of canter, by four lengths, Merry Duchess being only a neck behind Woodlands, while Umpire was a good finish. An immense stake has been won by the success of Rosebery, and Mr. James Smith presented Archer, who rode him, with £1000. There are one or two curious coincidences in connection with the race. Mr. Smith never previously started a horse for the Cesarewitch except in 1862, when he won with Hartington, and on that occasion, as well on Tuesday last, a horse named Umpire was fourth. Archer was again successful in the Clearwell Stakes, which he won on Silvio after a pretty finish with Hadrian, who was in receipt of 6 lb. Shillelagh, who carried the extreme penalty of 9 lb., was never dangerous, and Covenanter ran so badly that his chance for the Middle Park Plate appeared to be quite extinguished.

Wednesday was another "off" day; but still, the sport was decidedly above the average. On his running in the St. Leger, Wild Tommy appeared to have the Beaufort Post Stakes at his mercy, and slight odds were laid on him. The R.M., however, did not suit him nearly as well as the St. Leger course at Doncaster; and, though he made the running for more than half the distance, he was fairly beaten for speed when it came to racing, and Twine the Plaiden won cleverly from Great Tom; Camembert was last, and it seems pretty clear that he ought not to have beaten Twine the Plaiden at the First October Meeting. Ecossais, who is rapidly returning to his two-year-old form, made very light of 11 st. 3 lb. in a Welter Handicap; and Oxonian won his second race during the meeting. The old horse is now rising ten, and yet, in spite of having taken part in several hurdle-races and steeplechases, he still retains a rare dash of speed. The Ditch Mile Nursery, which is the longest race in which two-year-olds have taken part this season, brought out a capital field of twenty-one, and tell to Sir John Astley's Kino (6 st. 7 lb.), who never gave anything else a chance in the last three hundred yards.

A most successful five-days' coursing meeting, at Ashdown, was brought to a close on Saturday last. The Oaks was won by Babbler, by Glenaven—Tell the Truth, who walked over in the final course, as Despair, by Cavalier—Dream of Home, had been run to such a complete standstill in her previous bye that it was found impossible to start her. Winchelsea, by Blue Beard—Worry, and Lionel, by Will o' the Wisp, were the last two left in the Derby; and the former, showing by far the most speed, won a good course cleverly. The Uffington Cup saw Mr. Richard Porter, the well-known trainer, successful, as his England Yet, by Howler—Cobra, beat Mr. Brocklebank's Bishop Juxon, by Cavalier—Sweetbriar, in the final tie. The slipping of Nailard showed marked improvement on his last effort, and Mr. Wentworth gave universal satisfaction as judge.

On Saturday last Joseph Sadler and Robert Watson Boyd sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £200 a side. Both men have recently suffered defeat—Sadler succumbing to Trickett in their match for the championship of the world, while Boyd could make no fight with Higgins. For some weeks past Boyd has been training on the Thames under the care of George Drewitt, to whom the greatest credit is due, as he has succeeded in eradicating one or two serious faults of style which appeared fatal to the young northerner's chance of obtaining the highest honours of his profession. The betting varied considerably for the last three or four days before the race; but, at the start, Sadler was decidedly the favourite, odds of 5 to 4 being freely laid on him. Boyd started the best, and, rowing 42 strokes to the minute against his opponent's 39, was leading by half a length at the London boat-house. This advantage he continued to increase, and before reaching Craven Point was two lengths in front. From there to the finish there was really only one in it, and, upon reaching Hammersmith Bridge, fully ten lengths before Sadler, Boyd took matters very easily, and won by eight lengths, in 23 min. 37 sec.

The autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club took place at Lillie-bridge last Saturday. There was an immense attendance of spectators, attracted by the meeting of Slade, Hill, Elborough, and Pelham in the Half-Mile Challenge Cup, and they were well rewarded by witnessing the best amateur race that ever took place, Elborough beating Hill by about two yards, in the unparalleled time of 1 min. 57½ sec. Elborough also secured the 220-Yards Challenge Cup; but we feel sure that the time given—22 2-5ths sec.—was wrong.

John Keen and David Stanton rode for the fifty-miles bicycle championship, at Lillie-bridge, on Monday last. The pair met on Sept. 20; but, before half the distance was covered, Stanton broke one of the spokes of his wheel, and was compelled to stop. On the present occasion odds were again laid on Keen, and, soon after they had started, it was almost impossible to back him, as it was quite clear that he was only playing with his opponent, and could go in front whenever he liked. For the greater part of the journey, however, he contented himself with remaining in the rear; but as they commenced the forty-fourth mile he dashed away, and, leaving Stanton hopelessly behind, completed the distance in 3h. 6 min. 45 sec., the fastest time on record.

Lord Napier of Magdala, on Tuesday morning, landed at Gibraltar, and was sworn in as Governor of the place.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AND THE CRIMEAN WAR.

The second volume has been published this week of "The Life of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort," by Mr. Theodore Martin, compiled with the assistance of her Majesty the Queen. It will be remembered that the first volume ended with the year 1847, when there had been several painful or disagreeable events of public history, which more or less affected the tranquil course of domestic and social enjoyment at her Majesty's Court. The dispute with King Louis Philippe about the Spanish Marriages, the lamentable distress in Ireland, and the growing democratic agitation on the Continent were subjects of anxiety to all political observers. This volume of the Prince Consort's Life begins with the Paris Revolution of February, 1848, and ends just before the outbreak of the Russian War in 1854. It therefore includes the history of that amazing year of Revolutions, or abortive revolutionary struggles, which was followed by two years of reaction and suppression of liberty on the Continent; then comes the Great Exhibition of 1851, with its fair promises of peace, soon overshadowed by the rise of a new Napoleonic French Empire, and by consequent alarms; the personal quarrels of Lord Palmerston with his colleagues, and his behaviour to the Queen and Government, causing a break-up of the Liberal Ministry; the brief tenure of office by the late Earl of Derby, superseded by Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry; lastly, the rival intrigues of French and Russian diplomacy at Constantinople, followed by the Czar Nicholas with his aggressive acts towards Turkey, which occasioned the Crimean War. In all these important affairs, and especially in those which directly concerned either Great Britain or Germany, the Prince Consort felt a strong interest; his correspondence with Baron Stockmar, with the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Charles of Leiningen, and other intimate friends, shows that he formed the clearest opinions, at the earliest period, upon every serious topic of the day. He was, moreover, as is well known, in the habit of recording his matured views in deliberate memoranda, which were submitted to the Queen's inspection, and which often served to aid her own judgment; they were sometimes, by her desire, communicated to the Ministers and members of her Privy Council.

It will appear, indeed, from a perusal of the Prince Consort's valuable notes and comments upon a variety of public affairs, that his counsels, and the wishes of her Majesty, were not always treated with respect. The removal of Lord Palmerston from office, in December, 1851, upon his having taken on himself to congratulate Louis Napoleon on the notorious *coup d'état*, was accompanied by some unpleasant discussions. But in August of the preceding year there had been a difficulty of the same kind. Lord Palmerston, as Foreign Secretary, had given cause of dissatisfaction both to the Queen and to the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, the present Earl Russell, by his inveterate habit of disposing of important matters of foreign policy without the knowledge or consent of her Majesty, and without consulting his Chief or the Cabinet, or even telling them what he had done. When he was called to account for this, Lord Palmerston pleaded in extenuation—firstly, that he had not time to put every despatch personally before her Majesty; and, secondly, that the demand for frequent audiences with the Sovereign might have been considered intrusive. On this subject a very interesting memorandum was drawn up by Prince Albert. It relates a conversation he had with the Foreign Secretary:—"I reminded him of the innumerable complaints and remonstrances which the Queen had had to make these last years. The Queen was quite ready to make every allowance for the pressure of business in the office and his want of time, and would be sure to receive his denial of any intentional want of regard, but that she had felt that things could no longer go on so. The Queen had often—I was sorry to say, latterly almost invariably—differed from the line of policy pursued by Lord Palmerston. She had always openly stated her objections; but when overruled by the Cabinet, or convinced that it would from political reasons be more prudent to waive her objections, she knew her constitutional position too well not to give her full support to whatever was done on the part of the Government. She knew that they were going to battle together, and that she was going to receive the blows which were aimed at the Government; and she had these last years received several, such as no Sovereign of England had before been obliged to put up with, and which had been most painful to her. But what she had a right to require in return was that before a line of policy was adopted or brought before her for her sanction she should be in full possession of all the facts and all the motives operating; she felt that in this respect she was not dealt with as she ought to be. She never found a matter 'intact,' nor a question in which we were not already compromised when it was submitted to her. She had no means of knowing what passed in the Cabinet, nor what passed between Lord Palmerston and the foreign Ministers in their conferences, but what Lord Palmerston chose to tell her or what she found in the newspapers."

Notwithstanding a formal admonition, the sanguine and self-confident temper of Lord Palmerston betrayed him into more than one repetition of his old fault, with the result to which we have alluded. If our memory does not err, there was on his part a confessed dislike to have the Prince always with the Queen at meetings of the Privy Council. But he admired "the sound judgment, clear intellect, and high qualities of mind," which he recognised in his Royal Highness, and esteemed him a very superior man to the Emperor Napoleon III. These were Lord Palmerston's own words to Colonel Tynte, a friend who called on him at Cambridge House, in August, 1855. Yet there were not wanting, during several years after the rebuke administered to his Lordship in 1851, persons ready to insinuate that his Royal Highness was the chief of an intriguing clique, opposed to the spirited British policy of that over-busy statesman. It was the "Austro-Belgian-Coburg-Orleans clique," of which severe things were said in some of the lower Palmerstonian newspapers. They prated of "an influence behind the Throne," continually exerted to the prejudice of England, and subservient to the views of foreign Courts, more especially to that of Russia. In the latter part of 1853, when Lord Palmerston, who was Home Secretary in the Coalition Ministry, suddenly resigned from aversion to Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, it was rumoured that the Prince had contrived to turn him out. The British Government had been engaged for months before in the diplomatic controversy with that of the Czar, previous to the Crimean War. Lord Palmerston was far more disposed to go to war against Russia than was Lord Aberdeen; and Lord John Russell then vied with Lord Palmerston in urging a policy that was sure to lead to war. Such, at least, was the opinion of the Prince Consort, early in October, 1853. The war between Turkey and Russia had already commenced. The Russian demand, in May of that year, for the establishment of a Russian protectorate of the Christians in the Turkish Empire had been refused by our advice. At the same time our Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, had warned Turkey that the outrages perpetrated by Mussulman pride and fanaticism upon its Christian subjects would no longer be permitted. "The Porte," said that British Minister, "must

be well aware that, without the hearty assistance of its Christian dependents, and the powerful sympathy and support of its Christian allies, the Turkish Empire must soon cease to exist." In July of that year, as Turkey still refused the protectorate, a Russian army crossed the Pruth, taking possession of Moldavia and Wallachia "as a material guarantee" for the enforcement of that demand. A Conference of the Great Powers was held at Vienna to settle the whole question. It drew up a Note, framed in ambiguous terms, which purported to define the rights of interference on behalf of the Greek Church Christians in Turkey, claimed by Russia under the Treaty of Kainardji in 1744. This Note was signed by all the Powers except Turkey; but there was a dispute about the interpretation of the Note. Russia still claimed an effective protectorate, which Turkey still rejected, and some modifications in the Note were made at the request of Turkey. France and England proposed to join in a guarantee to Turkey that the Note should not thereafter be construed in a sense adverse to the Sultan's sovereignty; but Austria and Prussia declined to endorse this guarantee. The Russian pretensions, however, were fully made known by Count Nesselrode's despatch of Sept. 7, which made further negotiations quite impossible. Turkey, on the other hand, was most eager for war against Russia, as is shown by Lord Aberdeen's letter to the Queen on the 23rd of that month. He told her Majesty that "the state of Constantinople has become very alarming; the war frenzy and fanaticism of the Turks have passed all bounds, and threaten the safety of the Sultan, and of the Christian inhabitants of the capital. Under these circumstances, authority has been given to call up the English and French fleets for their protection." A very few days later, her Majesty, through the Prince Consort, wrote as follows:—

"Lord Aberdeen's explanation of the present state of affairs throws an entirely new light upon the position of the question in dispute. The Queen has also just seen Count Nesselrode's despatch, stating his reasons for the objections to the modifications made in the Vienna Note. Hitherto Russia has generally objected to any modification of what had been already accepted by the Emperor as an ultimatum. But since it appears, as Lord Aberdeen says, 'that the Russian interpretation of the Vienna Note was directly at variance with that of the four Powers, and in a great measure confirmed the Turkish objections,' Lord Aberdeen is perfectly right in calling it 'an act scarcely honest upon the part of England and France to ask the Porte to sign a Note upon the strength of their interpretation, while they knew perfectly well that this interpretation was entirely different from that put upon it by the Power to whom the Note was to be addressed.' From this moment, however, it becomes also obvious that it will be fruitless further to attempt to settle the dispute by the 'rédaction' of Notes to be exchanged between Turkey and Russia, or the choice of particular words and expressions in public documents having for their object to avoid naming the real objects in dispute. It is evident that Russia has hitherto attempted to deceive us in pretending that she did not aim at the acquisition of any new right, but required only a satisfaction of honour and a re-acknowledgment of the rights she already possessed by treaty; and that she does intend, and for the first time lays bare that intention, to acquire new rights of interference which the Porte does not wish to concede and cannot concede, and which the European Powers have repeatedly declared she ought not to concede. Ought not the points of difference to be now prominently laid before our Allies, and, in conjunction with such as have either the honesty or the courage to avow the same opinion with ourselves, ought we not to point this out to Russia, with a declaration that such demands are unsupported by existing treaties, inadmissible by Turkey if she has any regard for her independence, and inadmissible by the Powers, who have an interest and a duty to guard this independence, and that the continuance of the occupation of the Principalities, in order to extort these demands, constitutes an unwarrantable aggression upon Turkey and an infraction of the public law of Europe? If the views of Russia, for instance, with regard to 'Modification III. of the Note' were to prevail, the extension of the advantages and privileges enjoyed by Christian communities in their capacity as foreigners to the Greeks generally, with the right granted to Russia to intercede for them to this effect, would simply make foreigners of 10,000,000 of the subjects of the Porte, or depose the Sultan as their Sovereign, putting the Emperor of Russia in his place."

The Prince wrote, from Balmoral, to the Dowager Duchess of Coburg:—"We should enjoy the stay here greatly were it not for the horrible Eastern complication. We are doing all we can to maintain peace, as a European war would be a terrible calamity. It will not do to give up all hope. Still, what we have is small." On Oct. 5 he writes to Stockmar:—"The Turks have declared war; what will the four Powers do? By this our mediation policy is knocked on the head; we cannot look on and see the Porte destroyed by Russia. Active assistance is European war; and, if it succeeds, the fanatical oppression of the Christians in the East becomes in the ascendant. The next few weeks will bring matters to a crisis." On the 8th of that month the English and French Governments sent instructions to their Admirals in Besika Bay to employ the combined fleets in whatever manner they might think necessary for defending Turkey against direct aggression. If the Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol, the British and French fleets were then to enter the Black Sea.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, we now learn, disapproved of this step, taken by her Majesty's Government with that of Napoleon III. They remonstrated with Lord Clarendon, then Foreign Secretary, in a note of Oct. 11. "It appears to the Queen that we have taken on ourselves, in conjunction with France, all the risks of a European war without having bound Turkey to any conditions with respect to provoking it. The hundred and twenty fanatical Turks composing the Divan are left sole judges of the line of policy to be pursued, and made cognisant, at the same time, of the fact that England and France have bound themselves to defend the Turkish territory." Her Majesty and the Prince thought this a most dangerous and improper position. "It may be a question," they said, "whether England ought to go to war for the defence of the so-called Turkish independence, but there can be none that, if she does so, she ought to be the sole judge of what constitutes a breach of that independence, and have the fullest power to prevent, by negotiation, the breaking out of the war."

It is needful, however, to observe that the Prince expressed, in his letters to Baron Stockmar, great indignation at the duplicity and bad faith of the Emperor Nicholas in his dealings with the Allied Powers at Vienna. He considered it would be impossible for them to give way to the Russian demands without the "moral degradation of most dishonourable cowardice." In a formal memorandum for the Cabinet, dated Oct. 21, his Royal Highness set forth the views and motives which ought, in his judgment, to guide the conduct of our own Government. They were, in brief, that "we considered Turkey in the right and Russia in the wrong; and we could not see without indignation the unprovoked attempt of a strong Power to oppress a weak one; nor allow Russia to

obtain, in an underhand way or by a legal form, a hold over Turkey, which she would not have ventured to seek by open conquest." But his Royal Highness urged that the Allied Powers, if they went to war upon this occasion, should take care that it did not result in imposing "a more oppressive rule of the ignorant, barbarian, despotic, and fanatic Mussulman over twelve millions of Christians in the most fertile portion of Europe."

What we particularly observe is that the Prince Consort sought, with Lord Aberdeen, while it was yet possible, to avert our participation in the war; and we find him, on Nov. 27, disapproving the exhibition of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, as a wanton provocation to Russia. He writes on that day to Stockmar—"The prospects of a peaceful settlement in the East do not improve. Lord Stratford fulfils his instructions to the letter, but he so contrives that we are constantly getting deeper into a war policy. Six weeks ago Palmerston and Lord John carried a resolution that we should give notice that an attack on the Turkish fleet by that of Russia would be met by the fleets of England and France. Now, the Turkish steam-ships are to cross over from the Asiatic coast to the Crimea, and to pass before Sebastopol! This can only be meant to insult the Russian fleet, and to entice it to come out, in order thereby to make it possible for Lord Stratford to bring our fleet into collision with that of Russia, according to his instructions, and so to make a European war certain."

On the 23rd of the next month, when his predictions had been in some measure unhappily fulfilled, the Prince writes again, "The defeat of the Turks at Sinope, upon our element, the sea, has made the people furious; it is ascribed to Aberdeen having been bought over by Russia; and Palmerston is the only English Minister." Again, the Prince refers to Lord Palmerston's return to office "from a patriotic desire to save England's honour in the East," in a tone of satirical reprehension. "One almost fancies oneself in a lunatic asylum," says his Royal Highness.

The Crimean War, it is evident, was actually forced upon us to suit the purposes of English and French politicians. Yet it was the dishonesty and violence of the Emperor Nicholas that gave occasion for it; and perhaps even Lord Aberdeen could not have avoided it, if Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon had refrained from pushing matters to an extremity as they did. On December 27, commenting on the return of Lord Palmerston to power, the Prince thus addressed Baron Stockmar:—

"Now Palmerston is again in his seat and all is quiet. The best of the joke is, that because he went out the Opposition journals extolled him to the skies in order to damage the Ministry, and now the Ministerial journals have to do so in order to justify the reconciliation (?). . . . I fear the whole affair will damage the Ministry seriously. Palmerston gulps down, it is true, all his objections to the Reform Bill (which is to be altered in none of its essentials); but he will lead the world to believe that it is to him concessions have been made. Meanwhile we are getting nearer and nearer war, and I entertain little hope of its being averted. The Emperor of Russia is manifestly quite mad. We shall now be compelled to take possession of the Black Sea, so as to prevent further disasters like that of Sinope, and he may very well regard this as a war measure, and himself declare war; or it may be brought on any day by the fleets coming into collision. God be merciful to the world if it come to this!"

The Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, in short, was divided by a sharp controversy upon the question, not of opposing Russia, but of committing ourselves to an active alliance with Turkey. Lord Aberdeen himself condemned the whole system of Turkish rule as "radically vicious and inhuman." He pointed to the despatches of our Ambassador and Consuls in Turkey, as "a frightful picture of lawless oppression and cruelty." He predicted that the Christian subjects of Turkey would revolt against the Sultan. These views appear to have been shared by the lamented Prince Consort. It is well to recall them at the present crisis.

The vulgar calumny of that day imputed to the Prince, and to his uncle King Leopold, an intrigue for the exclusion of Lord Palmerston. It is certain that the Prince was too high-minded, too honourable, and too well instructed in the practice of our Constitutional Government, ever to have done what he was then accused of doing. The subject, however, was fully discussed in both Houses of Parliament, at the beginning of the Session of 1854. Lord Aberdeen, Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Walpole, completely exonerated his Royal Highness; and the result was quite satisfactory to her Majesty, as well as to her illustrious husband. This volume almost concludes with the following heartfelt letter from the Queen, a true wife as she is a truly good and wise Sovereign, writing from Windsor Castle to Baron Stockmar, on the day after the debates in Parliament:—

"I write to you in the fullness of joy at the triumphant refutation of all the calumnies in the two Houses of Parliament last night. The position of my beloved lord and master has been defined for once and all, and his merits have been acknowledged on all sides most duly. There was an immense concourse of people assembled when we went to the House of Lords, and the people were very friendly. I send you a newspaper, which I think will please you. Lord John did it admirably, and so did dear excellent Lord Aberdeen, who has taken it terribly to heart. Many thanks for your kind words of the 22nd. They gave me much pleasure. We are both well, and I am sure will now recover our necessary strength and equanimity to meet the great difficulties and trials which are before us."

Mr. Theodore Martin states in his preface that he hopes to complete the work in another volume. The present volume is illustrated by a portrait of her Majesty, with the infant Princess Helena, from a miniature by Thorburn, painted in 1847 and given to the Queen by the Prince Consort; there is also a portrait of the late King of the Belgians.

Mrs. Cox, who gave evidence at the recent inquiry into the death of Mr. Bravo, has sailed for Jamaica.

The County of Monaghan and portions of Westmeath and King's County have been removed from the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act.

The new wet dock at Berwick-on-Tweed, constructed at a cost of between £30,000 and £40,000, was opened, last week, by the Recorder of the borough.

The new twin-screw double-turret ship Dreadnought, built at Pembroke, arrived at Portsmouth, on Monday morning, for the purpose of having her hydraulic gun-gear fitted, and to be generally completed for sea.

The shareholders in the Eastern Telegraph Company met, on Monday—under the presidency of Mr. Pender, M.P.—and, after a long discussion, passed almost unanimously a resolution sanctioning a convention with the French Government to lay a cable between France and Algeria, and also a wire through France from Marseilles to Havre. It is estimated that the new cable will cost £100,000, and that the net traffic receipts will amount to £8000 a year.



"ART-CRITICS." BY OTTO GEBLER.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.



"FEEDING THE PETS." BY W. B. C. FYFE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It was foretold that no English sculptor of eminence would care to compete for the commission to execute the Byron memorial statue; but I am glad to be able to record that the prediction has not been verified, and that many of the most distinguished British professors of sculpture will, together with a host of Continental artists, contribute to the exhibition of designs for the statue. Altogether the number of competitors will exceed one hundred. It would be invidious to "name names" in the matter, else I could mention half a dozen English celebrities in plastic art (including a Serene Highness long domiciled among us) who will take part in the display, which, by permission of the Lords of the Council, will be held next November at the South Kensington Museum. May the best sculptor win, be he Englishman or foreigner. I shall give my vote for Phidias (if he is to be found), or, failing him, Praxiteles.

Mem: The committee want at least a thousand pounds more to complete the Memorial in a "proper and workman-like style." By November next, perhaps, people will have some loose pocket-money to spare. There is no such loose cash about just now; so the old-china vendors and picture-dealers and nick-nack merchants generally tell me. Now is your time (if you have any guineas in your long stocking) to buy old Dresden and Sèvres cheaply.

I had the honour, a day or two since, to be introduced, at the Brighton Aquarium, to the celebrated duplex movement Mademoiselle, or Mesdemoiselles, Millie-Christine, which, as you are aware, has four legs, four arms, two heads, and one waist, and is, consequently, termed a "nightingale." I only notice the poor thing, or things, for the reason that, after having heard it (or them) sing a duet (and very sweetly and harmoniously it was sung) a distinguished musician who was present drew my attention to the curious fact that one side of the phenomenon possessed a pure soprano voice, while the other was endowed with as pure a contralto. Truly, Nature (as Mr. Squeers observed some time since) is a "rum 'un." In this poor Millie-Christine, or Christine-Millie, every normal ethnological condition seems to have been violated; yet for harmonic purposes the arrangement is perfect.

The dramatic critics have been making very merry at the expense of Mr. Pateman, an actor from America, who, in the drama of "The Duke's Device," at the Olympic, sustains the part of the Freelance Carrigue, "originally called Carrickfergus, and who, following the precedent set by Mr. John Brougham, retains the Irish accent." I am afraid that Mr. Pateman can only claim dramatic license for the retention of "jackeen." As a rule, the flexibly-tongued Celt assimilates himself with wonderful promptitude to the nation into which he may merge, and is apt to become even more foreign than the foreigner. Has Marshal MacMahon any brogue left? Can his Excellency even speak English fluently? I know that Marshal O'Donnell could not. I have met, in Mexico, with a Mr. O'Goggerdan who spoke only Spanish, and in Lower Canada with a Mr. Macgregor who spoke only French. The little moot point, however, raised by Mr. Pateman is worthy of the attention of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who, in his "Life of Garrick," mentions a tradition that the illustrious English actor was descended from the French family of De la Garrigue. But how would it be if the French De la Garrigues are really descended from the Irish Carricks?

The mention of Macgregor reminds me that another Mac of that ilk—Mr. John Macgregor, of "Rob Roy" canoe and School Board celebrity, indeed—horried by the atrociously cheap and nasty periodical literature which converts so many boys into criminals, is about, in conjunction with some friends as earnest as he, to enter into competition with the "penny dreadfuls" by attempting a boy's paper consisting of spirited tales, and only tales, written in "strong" style and full of "vivid incident, adventure, and action, with lively woodcuts." Mr. John Macgregor's design is a most admirable one, and all friends of "Our Boys" (which, with Mr. Byron's permission, would not be a bad title for the proposed periodical) must wish "Rob Roy" success, and that heartily, in his enterprise.

Yet "strong style" is a parlous term. Poor Frederic Guest Tomlines used to recount how he was once present at a Teetotal meeting at which a chorus was sung, which, after predicting the conversion of the whole world to the doctrines of Total Abstinence, wound up with a verse running—

The glorious triumph must be near;
The happy time will not be long;
And then we'll take some Ginger Beer,
To make us Strong—to make us Strong.

The majority of the tales, written purposely for boys, are not much stronger than the generality of ginger "pop." And where shall we find writers competent to undertake such stories now that the two Kingsleys are gone? Charles Lever, too, might have written a capital romance for boys. Mr. Charles Reade, too, might make a splendid coup in the juvenile line; but then Mr. Reade might want ten thousand guineas for the copyright, exclusive of the Continental and American rights and that of dramatisation; and the ideas of publishers of boys' books, with regard to the prices which men of letters should receive for such works, is limited. "I really think," said Dr. Maginn once to a bookseller, "that, if you had your way, you'd pay an author half-a-crown for a three-volume novel." "Thank you," replied the bibliophile, with a sarcastic bow. "Yes, you would," continued the Doctor, "if you couldn't get it for eighteen-pence." The most fascinating boys' romances I know are "Tom Cringle's Log" and "The Cruise of the Midge," and the owners of the two copyrights might do worse than re-issue the *chefs d'œuvre* of Michael Scott in penny numbers, and abundantly illustrated with "lively woodcuts."

Who wrote a book (published about five-and-twenty years ago) entitled "Servia: the Youngest of the European Nations"? I ask, because the highly-interesting subject of Impalement happens to be "up" just now; and, if my memory serves me correctly, the book of which I speak was adorned by a lithographed frontispiece, representing two Servian or Turkish gentlemen in an impaled condition. There is some such illustrative frontispiece to the first edition of "Eothen," the best book of Oriental travel ever penned.

By-the-way, did not the French in Egypt impale the Arab fanatic who assassinated General Kleber? I know that the man was flayed after death, and that, not long since, his dermal reliques, neatly varnished, were extant in a Parisian museum. If you wish to survey the comic side of the hideously barbarous torture of impalement read the story about "le Pâle" in Jules Janin's "L'âme morte et la Femme guillotinée." At the same time, there can be no doubt of the human capacity to endure for many hours an agony which, at first sight, seems calculated to kill the sufferer in five minutes. A Turkish gentleman told me, many years ago, that he had seen a man impaled. The sufferer was, I believe,

a Greek; and the transaction took place during the war in the Morea. A Turkish Pasha was present at the execution, and from early morning until late in the afternoon remained smoking his pipe and watching the writhing wretch, who never ceased jeering at and reviling the Turks, the Koran, and Islam in general. At length, quoth the Pasha, "Give the dog a pitcher of water and let him die." A draught of cold water had at once the desired effect. I do not, nevertheless, believe that this horrible punishment has been inflicted in the Ottoman Empire these thirty years past; nor, again, do I think that the objects seen by Canon Liddon and the Rev. Malcolm MacColl from the deck of the Danubian steamer were merely inanimate scarecrows. The were in all probability the corpses of criminals that had been gibbeted after having been hanged; and the Turkish gibbet is a wheel placed horizontally on the summit of a pole.

You know Jacques Callot's "Misères de la Guerre," of course. But have you ever seen a much rarer and more appalling series of prints, "Los desastres de la Guerra," etched and aquatinted by Don Francisco Goya y Lucientes, and picturing the "atrocities" committed by the French on the inhabitants of Madrid after the fatal "Dos de Mayo," 1808? Looking at these dismal plates you might fancy yourself in Bulgaria—as Bulgaria has been described by innumerable "spouters" from innumerable platforms. A lecture on the Dos de Mayo (illustrated by dissolving views after Goya) would be a relief after the Bulgarian deluge.

"ART-CRITICS."

The idea of this picture, by the able German painter Otto Gebler, is humorous, and humorously treated; but—if we may venture to approach the mere semblance of criticism in the face of such comparison—it is not quite original. We have seen a similarly droll representation of sheep—in the open, however, not in their winter quarters, as here—regarding the work of their absent portrait-painter, by the gifted and versatile Belgian artist M. Charles Verlat, who, by-the-way, is now at Jerusalem, engaged on works of very different character—i.e., scriptural subjects of high historical and religious aim. Then, some of our landscape-painters have given analogous satirical situations by substituting a donkey or a flock of geese for the sheep. We all are familiar with Sir Edwin Landseer's portrait of himself, with a couple of noble hounds looking over his shoulders at the sketch he is making—a picture he called "The Connoisseurs," in allusion, of course, to the hounds, whose looks really seem pregnant with æsthetic insight. Then there was the French painter, Décamp, among many others, who personated art-critics and connoisseurs (as also artists too) by monkeys. But, perhaps, these painters made a mistake in going so high in the scale of creation as dogs and monkeys for types of the art-critics. Whether the types be high or low, however, the artists seem very ready to take their revenge of the critics in this fashion. And why should they not? This is very innocent fun; it amuses the painters, and it cannot do the critics much harm. Returning to the picture engraved, there is a little forcing, perhaps, in the expression of the animals to point the allusion. The sheep are not wholly silly, seeing that they take an interest in the artist's study. The old ram here, as always, is the leading authority, and, according to their nature, the sheep will follow him and his opinion implicitly. But in this particular the analogy seems at fault, for "Art-Critics" as a body are anything but gregarious. Two of them can never by any chance agree; and any opinions prominently advanced, even backed by age, experience, and position, would not obtain general acceptance. The dog—not the regular sheep-dog, but a ragged Bohemian, true artist-dog—is in an awkward position, evidently. He has been left in charge of his master's traps, and he cannot quite make out if these prying, inquisitive sheep are honestly disposed. Or is it that he also is a critic, and, jealous of his master's reputation, is much exercised in mind as to the opinions of these silly sheep, whose verdict he cannot comprehend, but who, he knows, cannot have had a thousandth part of the opportunities he has had for forming a correct artistic judgment?

The engraving of this picture is made by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company.

"FEEDING THE PETS."

This is a very humble cottage, and all its appointments are of correspondingly simple character. No doubt, it was painted by Mr. Fyfe from a sketch done "on the spot." It has the look of having been accidentally found and painted, as it is not made up to wear an air either too prettily natty and cosy or too picturesquely dilapidated and rude. Yet, in all conscience, the signs of poverty, or, at least, of the very smallest means, are not wanting. Very slender are the requisites for house-keeping according to the inventory that could be drawn up here. We should fancy that the place is occupied by some hardy Scotch folk; that it is a cot or shieling north of the Tweed. The young housewife, or daughter lassie, left in charge is a perfect match to the accessories. She is young, hale, and strong, pleasant-looking enough without the artificial beauty of another sphere in life. She has shoes; but, so accustomed is she to dispense with them, that she prefers to go bare-footed. Without these impediments to locomotion, with her sleeves thrown back and her gown tucked round her, she seems prepared for any amount of work. But, besides household duties, she has her special pets to care for. However narrow and lowly the cottage, there is still room for love in one shape or other—the poet's "love in a cottage" is not wholly a myth after all. The girl loves her pair of canaries chiefly perhaps because they are dependent upon her for food and drink; but also because their song is a delight, because it cheers and brightens the daily life of modest routine and sometimes dull, daily labour. And see how well the pets are cared for; see how spacious and handsome is the cage; there is no expense spared here, everything else in the room is thrown into the shade by this luxurious piece of furniture, by this palatial home for the pets. From all that we see of this young lassie, we should say happy is the man who, assuming she has yet to marry—a point on which we are not clear—wins her for a wife, and who will come in for his share of petting.

The Wolverhampton Town Council, on Tuesday, authorised the central authorities to carry into operation the Artisans' Dwellings Act.

The King of Portugal has conferred upon Mr. Peter Rott, chairman of the Thames Ironworks, the military order of Knight Commander of the Cross; and upon Mr. George Colby Mackrow, the company's naval architect, and Mr. Edward Humphrys, the marine engineer, the order of Knight of the same, as marks of the great satisfaction that has been afforded in the construction of the Vasco da Gama, the first Portuguese ironclad, an Engraving of which appeared in our pages in July last. The insignias have been sent through his Excellency Viscount Duprat, Portuguese Consul.

The Extra Supplement.

"AUTUMNAL SOLITUDE."

Still waters that slumber in the shade of solemn woods, reflecting here and there a few dappled gleams of skylight or forms of slow-moving clouds, seem in this declining season of the year to suggest the most serious thoughts, if one should chance to loiter alone upon their sedgy brink. The effect of pensive and rather mournful solitude is expressed in this drawing, by a foreign artist, with remarkable force and truthfulness. One feels, at the view of a scene like this, a kind of mystic spell that might hold the lonely Rambler detained some time, perhaps so long as half an hour, in the presence of Nature thus approached in her grave and serious mood. Whether grave or gay, in Autumn or the pleasant Spring time, she has ever something to tell us worthy of our best consideration:—

For she can so inform
The mind that is within us, so impress
With quietness and beauty, and so feed
With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,
Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men,
Shall e'er prevail against us, or destroy
Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold
Is full of blessings.

With this conviction it is profitable, beyond doubt, to submit the mind to those influences of "Autumnal Solitude" which pervade the scene represented in our Engraving.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* challenges public interest with a new fiction which to most readers will appear to bear strong internal evidence of the authorship of Miss Thackeray. "Across the Peat-Fields" is, so far, a picture in the neutral tints she principally affects, unprepossessing at first sight as the homely scenery where the action takes place, and whose characteristic traits are sufficiently indicated by the title, but, like it, disclosing on examination subtle and delicate passages of exquisite beauty. The character of Pauline is especially well conceived; the scene, it is almost unnecessary to state, is in France. An essay on Steele embodies a cordial and sympathetic estimate of a man of true genius, overshadowed by contemporaries of yet greater eminence. "The Marchioness of Verneuil" is the story of one of Henry IV.'s mistresses, whose attractions must have been considerable indeed to have overcome the distaste engendered by her impudence and venality. The second instalment of Mr. Proctor's paper on Jupiter and Saturn further enforces the writer's theory "that a planet, during its extreme youth, has its oceans floating in the form of cloud-masses and cloud-layers in a very deep atmosphere." "Amongst the Heather" is a good descriptive paper, and "A Lyric Drama from the Japanese" contains a highly interesting analysis of one of the Japanese *No*, a class of drama corresponding in essentials to the European miracle play of the Middle Ages.

"Madcap Violet" is continued with much spirit in *Macmillan*, and is evidently approaching a crisis. Mr. Wemyss Reid pursues his task of modifying the conception of Charlotte Brontë derived from Mrs. Gaskell's memoir, and certainly seems to establish his position that the effect upon her of her brother Branwell's death had been overrated. Mr. Oxenford illustrates a curious department of Bulgarian popular poetry; and Miss F. Martin's sonnets, if not poetical in the highest sense, are distinguished by depth of feeling and elegance of composition. The most important contribution to the number, however, is Sir C. W. Dilke's chapter on English influence in China, grounded on observations made during a recent visit. Sir Charles admits having gone to the country with a strong prejudice in favour of the Chinese side of all international controversies, which does not seem to have been abated by anything he witnessed during his stay. He determines all disputes between foreign merchants and the Chinese Government in favour of the latter, and advocates a system of political intercourse with them, in whose favour there would be more to be said if it were not almost certain to be ascribed to a sense of weakness instead of a sense of justice. He points out the strong probability that the Chinese will ere long learn to manufacture for themselves, and regards the great commercial entrepôts of Singapore and Hong-Kong as destined to irremediable decay.

British trade is also the theme of an important article in *Fraser*. The writer insists particularly on the impoverishment of India, and the consequent inability of the country to take English manufactures. Much of this apparent penury, however, probably proceeds from the distrust of the people and their habit of locking up their savings in gold ornaments. "The Chinese in the Straits of Malacca" is an able paper advocating suppression of the Chinese secret societies. "The Cause and Objects of the Crimean War" is a piece of masculine good sense, much needed at the present juncture. The genuine value of a review of the present condition of the Navy is marred by political partisanship. Mr. Froude's versatile faculties are this month employed on the translation and illustration of Lucian. The theme is hardly susceptible of novelty, but we are indebted to him for a piquant version of the "Jupiter Tragedies," a dialogue in no respect out of date in the nineteenth century. We have still to mention, among the constituents of a most interesting number, "Among the Sea Birds," "Quarter Sessions under James I.," "A Defence of the Stock Exchange," and "Christian Missions in West Africa."

"A Woman-Hater" continues to be the most generally attractive feature in *Blackwood*, and this month even gains in interest by the introduction of a new and most successful character—a female medical student. "Nenuphar: a Fancy," is almost too fanciful; but there is excellent substance in a less ambitious novelette, "The Friend of the Hero." The most important of the more solid contributions is a sketch of the arrangements adopted for the mobilisation of the military force of the country in case of threatened invasion. There is also a good analysis of M. Klaczko's "Two Chancellors."

The *Fortnightly Review* has two articles on the topic of the day, very like and very unlike, utterly dissimilar as regards their practical conclusions, but equally stamped with the mint-mark of amiable and ingenious pedantry. They are respectively by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Congreve. The names almost imply the general scope of the papers; and the pedantry consists in each writer having come to his subject with a cut-and-dried set of premises, which render him utterly insensible to the living, breathing, moving features of the question. Mr. Freeman seeks for the solution which will best square with his notion of the Federation of the East. Mr. Congreve is equally determined to find or make support for his crotchets of the Solidarity of the West. Each is equally outside the sphere of practical politics. Sir C. Dilke's essay on English influence in Japan, on the other hand, would be as valuable as it is graphic and entertaining, if only we could be sure that the observations from which his deductions are

derived, though only a year old, may not already have been superseded in a country where a century's revolutions seem compressed into a twelvemonth. It should be read in connection with another paper in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which gives a much less favourable view of matters. As in his article on China, Sir C. Dilke advocates a spirit of generosity in our dealings with the natives, and thinks that the exceptional privileges of Europeans may ere long be relinquished. Mr. Leslie Stephen contributes a thoughtful and discriminating estimate of the character of William Godwin, based on Mr. Kegan Paul's recent biography of him. Mr. Stratham, treating of modern architecture, lays down the sound principle that excellence in this art depends upon an intelligent conception of the purpose the building is destined to subserve, and skill in harmonising the claims of utility and of beauty.

The *Contemporary Review* has only two articles of much public interest, Mr. Lowe's on the Vivisection Act and Mr. Williamson's on the alleged deterioration of British seamen, which admits the fact, and proposes as a remedy a more intimate connection between the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine. Mr. Lowe's case against the Act rests chiefly on the purely imaginary stigma it is asserted to inflict on the medical profession. Mr. Thornton criticises Professor Cairnes's divergencies from the political economy of Mr. Mill, and Dr. Schaaf and Mr. Knight contribute sensible and candid, but not striking, essays on theological topics.

Belgravia has a lively account by Mr. Sala of Beau Fielding, the adventurer who distinguished himself by marrying Lady Castlemaine, Charles II.'s ci-devant mistress, during his own wife's lifetime. "Tasbrook's Testimonial" is amusingly farcical, and there is much thoughtful and refined speculation, though less humour than formerly, in the present instalment of "The New Republic."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has a remarkable paper by Mr. Francillon on "George Eliot's First Romance" but last work, "Daniel Deronda." Mr. Francillon strikes the true keynote of just criticism on this much-misunderstood book by pointing out that it aims at presenting an idealised view of life, and therefore proceeds on precisely the opposite principle to the authoress's previous performances. "A Pitso" and "Truganini" are curious sketches of savage life; the former describing the successful working of Parliamentary institutions (*mutatis mutandis*) among the Kaffirs, the latter depicting the last survivor of the extinct Tasmanians. The continuation of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's account of the Jerusalem excavations presents many features of interest.

Tinsley and the *St. James's Magazine* are fairly readable, but contain nothing of special mark.

The *Month* has papers on the treason of Wallenstein and the proposed canonisation of Columbus, written, of course, from a Roman Catholic point of view, but interesting and instructive nevertheless. In the *Atlantic Monthly* we have especially to remark a most interesting account of the management of the Harvard College library, and a review of George Sand's literary character on its less favourable side. *London Society* has several bright and pleasant contributions—some reminiscences of the late Bayreuth festival are particularly so. The *Popular Science Review* has a highly interesting survey of the history of astronomy in the United States, by Mr. Proctor.

We have also received the New Monthly, the Dublin University, Good Words, Good Things, All the Year Round, the Churchman's Shilling Magazine, the Victoria Magazine, Chambers's Journal, Cassell's Magazine, and the Charing-Cross Magazine.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The twentieth annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened at Liverpool on Wednesday last.

In the afternoon there was Divine service in St. Nicholas Church, when the Rev. Canon Gray, of Kirby, preached.

In the evening the first meeting of the congress was held in the Philharmonic Hall, which was crowded by a brilliant and distinguished company, the large majority being ladies. In the first instance Lord Aberdare, the retiring president, took the chair; but, after a brief address, the noble Lord, vacated it in favour of the Marquis of Huntly, his successor. The Marquis of Huntly, on rising to address the meeting, was received with great cheering. His opening address glanced at the value of such congresses, referred to reforms in connection with our jurisprudence, and dwelt at length upon education. He urged that the results of the system recently established were meagre and unsatisfactory. He objected to the classification of the scholars by standard, and pointed out that its natural result was to compel the teacher for his own gain to work up the dunce in order that he might obtain the Parliamentary grant. The tendency of the present machinery was he thought, to lower the general standard of education. He especially desired to see secondary schools more widely spread, better sustained, and more fully developed.

The business of the sections began on Thursday morning, these meetings being all held in St. George's Hall—a building admirably adapted for the purpose, both from its central position and from the large amount of accommodation available. There are five departments—Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, presided over by Mr. Herschell, M.P.; Economy and Trade, with Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., president; Education, the Rev. M. Patison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, president; Health, Mr. Hawksley, C.E., president; and Art, presided over by Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., director of the Art Department, South Kensington. The Jurisprudence Department is subdivided into sections for the consideration of international and municipal law, and the repression of crime. Of late years there has been an exhibition of sanitary, domestic, and educational appliances, under the direction of Mr. James Robinson, the assistant permanent secretary. For this, which was formally opened on Wednesday morning, adequate provision has been made in the drill-hall of the 1st Lancashire Volunteers.

A new Townhall at Rhyl, erected at a cost of £30,000, was opened, on Wednesday, by the Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire.

Mr. R. Kemp Philp, the compiler of many works of ready reference which have had an extensive circulation, appeared, on Monday night, as a lecturer, at Langham Hall, Great Portland-street. "Reasons Why," the title of his discourse, may be briefly described as a condensed form of the vast amount of useful information contained in the volumes identified with the lecturer's name. Mr. Philp was warmly applauded.

The Postmaster-General has given notice that henceforth letters addressed to soldiers and seamen at Mauritius may be forwarded by French packet for a reduced postage of fourpence each, provided that the required regulations in regard to the address of such letters have been complied with, and that they do not exceed half an ounce in weight. Such letters may still be forwarded to Mauritius for a postage of one penny by private ship, as opportunities offer.

THE SHERRY VINTAGE.

Of all the diverse provinces of Spain semi-African Andalusia is one of the most interesting. If one does not object to a temperature that is tropical, or to occasional mosquito bites, one may spend there as pleasant an autumn holiday as could be desired. Seville, Granada, Cadiz, and Cordova are all Andalusian cities; and it is in this province, moreover, that the famous sherry wine, of which we at home are such great consumers, is produced. For more reasons than one, therefore, a sojourn among the vineyards and bodegas of Jerez de la Frontera is likely to prove enjoyable to an Englishman.

Under the most favourable conditions, the journey by rail through France and Spain is an exceedingly irksome one, and we, for our part, greatly prefer the sea route from Southampton to Gibraltar. This decided on, one naturally engages a berth on board one of the magnificent steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Afloat, we find many of the same comforts and luxuries that distinguish a first-class hotel on shore; and, what is of equal, if not greater consequence, one has not only complete confidence in the qualities of the ship, but in the nautical attainments of its officers, all of whom have to pass a rigid examination. The high pay, moreover, induces individuals of good social standing to come forward as candidates, so that the officers of the P. and O. have one and all the courteous manners of gentlemen. As for ourselves, we were fortunate in making the voyage on board the *Australia*, one of the finest ships of the finest fleet of passenger-steamers in the world, and commanded by one of its most accomplished officers, Captain J. S. Murray.

Life being short and the voyage not long, it is scarcely surprising how rapidly people get acquainted on board—a circumstance which adds materially to the pleasure of the passage. Before the end of the second day flirtations are already in full swing, and mammas, on the whole, have rather an anxious time of it in guarding their daughters against the attacks of detriments—subalterns about joining their regiments in India, or young fellows starting to make their fortunes in Australia, letting alone trim-whiskered curates, who, foregoing such pomps and vanities as rinking, croquet, and kettledrums, are bent on converting the aboriginal heathen. The Cassandra-like warnings of the terrors of the Bay of Biscay prove only so many chimeras; and when we are off the coast of Portugal the sea is so placid and the air so soft and balmy that one seems already in the regions of Araby the Blest.

Early on the morning of the fifth day after leaving Southampton one arrives in sight of Gibraltar, whence steamers are constantly starting for Cadiz, that "white-robed city of the sea," whose beauty Byron has sung in such glowing language. Cadiz is reached in a few hours, and another hour and a half's journey by rail brings us to Jerez de la Frontera, the vineyards and bodegas of which are world renowned. Jerez has all the usual features of an Andalusian town. Its triple-storied, white-walled houses have their green gratings to the ground-floor windows, and green balconies to those above. Although its streets are often extremely narrow, with the view of securing all the shade possible, it still has its broader thoroughfares planted with orange-trees and sweet-scented acacias, besides its old and new Alamedas surrounded by stately palm-trees, and half a score of smaller plazas set off with flowers and foliage. In the ancient quarter of the town are many remains of the Moorish domination—such as embattled walls, gateways, corner towers, wells, and the like, with the picturesque fortress-like Alcazar, formerly the residence of the Moorish Governors of Jerez, and to-day the property of the Duque de San Lorenzo, to whose ancestor it was presented on the condition that members of the Spanish Royal family passing at any time through Jerez should be fitly entertained there. The old Moorish stronghold frowns down upon the shady Alameda, where the Jerez belles assemble for the evening paseo, and close behind it rises the cathedral in the so-called Churrigueresque style, but surpassed in architectural beauty by the Churches of San Miguel and San Dionisio.

The great attractions of Jerez, however, are not its Alcazar, its Alamedas, or its churches, but the vast bodegas in which its vinous treasures are stored in butts, counted literally by hundreds of thousands; and it is upon these that the Jerezanos pride themselves the most. The bodega is no narrow, low-vaulted, subterranean cell, but a capacious, lofty, well-ventilated building, divided into numerous aisles, along which thousands of casks are ranged in tiers. As a rule, the bodegas skirt the town, originally with the view of being in close proximity to the vineyards, the most ancient of which lie to the east, between Jerez and the river Guadalete. The finest, and at the same time the most extensive, vineyards are, however, on the north, north-west, and west of the town. The Cerro de Obregon, owned by Messrs. F. W. Cosens and Co., the great sherry shippers, belongs to the latter category, and it is to the vintage here that the various sketches which accompany this notice relate.

The vineyard, some eighty acres in extent, covers the sides of a steepish hill, about a league distant from Jerez and on the road leading to San Lucar de Barrameda, the vineyards of which yield the well-known Manzanilla.

We arrive at the Cerro de Obregon soon after sunrise, just as the picturesque bands of vintagers, in their more or less ragged garments set off with bright scarlet or crimson sashes, arising from their esparto shakedowns, are rallying forth to their work. Each carries his tineta, a small box with slanting sides, in which to collect the grapes which he detaches from the vine adroitly with his fingers or by means of a large clasp knife. These tinetas filled, the pickers hoist them on their heads and march back, in Indian file, to the casa de la viña—a long white-walled structure with an open arcade in front—and commence spreading out the grapes to dry in the sun, on the circular mats of esparto which cover the surface of the large almiar, or walled court, in front of the casa. When ordinary wine is being made, the grapes are exposed from twelve to twenty-four hours, and when vino dulce, or sweet wine, for several days, and even for a week. After the contents of the piled-up tinetas have been emptied on to the mats, the vintagers seat themselves on their tinetas, turned on end, and, examining the bunches one by one, throw all rotten and blighted grapes on one side, for conversion into either spirit or vinegar. The next operation is the removal of the main stalks, from which the grapes are detached in little bunches of half a dozen berries or more.

The grapes, after having been sufficiently exposed to the sun, are carried off to the wine presses, at the rear of the casa de la viña; the men carefully gathering up the circular mats, so as to prevent their contents from falling, and deftly jerking the grapes into the lagares—huge square troughs with a screw rising up in the centre, where the bare-armed, bare-legged, perspiring pisadores, or treaders, stand, shovel the surface of the lagares—which are from ten to twelve feet square, and are raised about three feet from the ground—a few handfuls of gypsum are sprinkled over them, and then the treading commences. The couple of men at work in each lagar take up their positions on each side of the screw, and

execute a peculiar *chorégraphique* movement with considerable determination and effect. This part of their task performed, they next proceed to pat and turn over the trodden grapes, so that the freshly-expressed mosto may flow readily from the lagar into the vat placed immediately beneath its long wooden spout, on to which a metal strainer is suspended.

When sufficient grapes have been trodden, some new workers, called tiradores, construct what is called the pile. This operation consists in skilfully building up the pressed fruit around the screw in the form of a column, which, when completed, is bound tightly round with a band of esparto. A heavy wooden slab is now laid on the top and held firm by the nut of the screw, the handles of which are turned rapidly round by a succession of quick jerks, causing the juice to gush forth and trickle down the sides of the straw band. This operation completed, the crushed grapes are removed in masses and subjected to hydraulic pressure, which gives, however, only an inferior wine, often merely fit to be distilled into spirit.

While the expressed juice is flowing from the lagar into the tub in front of it a man is ordinarily engaged in emptying it out with a wooden pitcher and pouring it through a strainer into a butt by his side. The butts of newly-made wine are transported to Jerez at the earliest opportunity. They are rolled up short ladders on to the primitive mule or bullock-carts of the district, and have earthenware funnels or zigzag-shaped metal tubes inserted in their bungholes to prevent the contents overflowing either from jolting or fermentation. Arrived at the Cosens' bodega, the court in front of which is laid out as a charming garden, the butts of mosto are at once stored away, and remain untouched until towards the spring, when the wine is racked from its lees.

A great outcry was raised some time ago, and many exaggerated statements were put forward, with reference to the plastering and sulphuring which all sherry wines were said to undergo; and many nervous old ladies, accustomed to take their daily glass of sherry at luncheon, were seriously and most unnecessarily alarmed. In scores of vineyards which we visited, and where we saw the process of vinification going on, the quantity of yeso, or gypsum, thrown in among the grapes was remarkably small, merely a few handfuls to the butt of 108 gallons, while, in occasional instances, none whatever was employed. Everyone, however, candidly enough admitted that in damp seasons double the ordinary quantity was used. As to the sulphuring, this was principally confined to what is common to all the wine-producing districts of the world—viz., the burning of a sulphur match inside the cask, with the object of purifying it before the mosto is poured into it. No doubt many sherry-growers also use sulphur when their wine gets troubled; still, not to a greater extent than it is employed to check the fermentation of the luscious Auslesen of the Rhine, and those delicious golden Sauternes of which most ladies are so fond. No one denies that this can be done without any objectionable results if the requisite means are taken to get rid of the sulphuric acid by proper tapping.

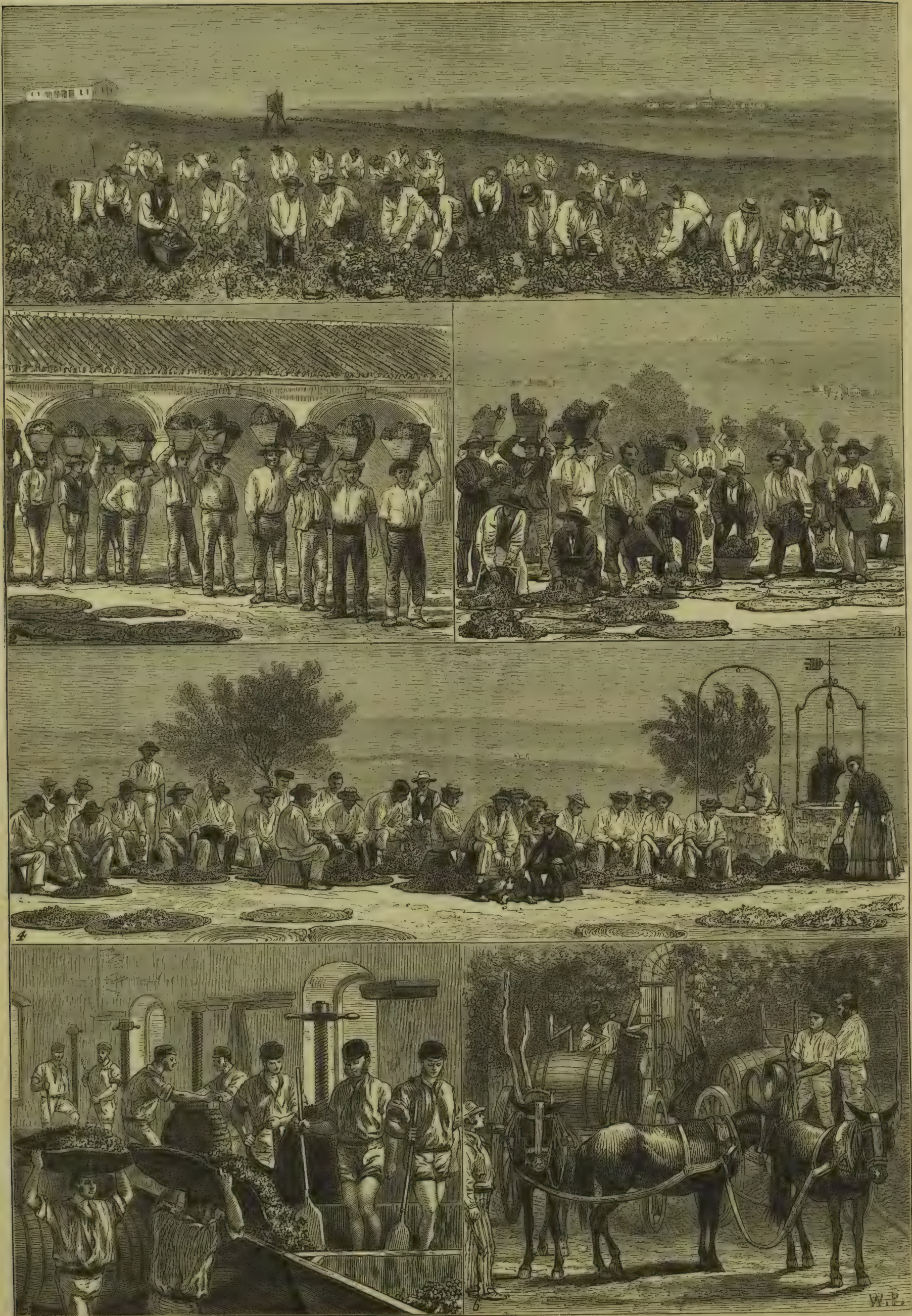
The so-called plastering of wines is as old as the hills, which is, of course, no argument in its favour. Beyond question, too, one half of the wine produced in France is plastered, and Roussillon wine to a much greater extent than sherry. Doubtless, the fact suggests disagreeable consequences to the habitual consumer, who is ignorant that its only effect is, first, to absorb a portion of the water of the must, and so far to increase the quantity of alcohol; and, secondly, to transform the salts of potash contained in the wine into salts of lime and sulphate of potash, the latter being a slight purgative. French chemists of the very highest repute, into whose studies everything relating to wine enters, as a matter of course, have proved to the satisfaction of the French Government and the French legal tribunals that the plastering of wine, even to a greater extent than the highly exaggerated estimates formed with regard to sherry, is not in any degree injurious to health. It will be sufficient to refer those interested on the subject to the elaborate analyses and accompanying reports of MM. Chancel, Berard, and Cauvy, undertaken by direction of the Tribunal of Montpellier; with those of the medical commission of the French army, which will be found either quoted or referred to in every complete treatise upon wines.

SKETCHES IN BURMAH.

We are indebted to Major J. B. Richardson, R.A., lately stationed at Tonghoo, on the frontier of British Burmah, for a few sketches of the manners and customs of the Burmese. Two of these are engraved for the present Number; one being that of a conjuror performing his clever tricks on board the river steamer for the amusement of the passengers. The other represents the ballet interlude of a "poay," or Burmese play, at an entertainment given by the Woonouk, or chief magistrate, at Meuhla. The performers were said to be some of the best in Upper Burmah. The play commences with singular, but not altogether discordant, music; a species of clarionet giving the air, and a curious assortment of drums, gongs, bamboo clappers, and horns joining in concert. There is next a dance, in which the women, who are most splendidly arrayed in silk tames and jewellery, are almost the sole performers, the chief aim being, apparently, to prove that their limbs are devoid of the ordinary joints in the human frame. After, perhaps, half an hour of this dancing, the regular play commences. It is a mixture of singing and acting, the pantomime being so excellent, indeed, that the story can generally be followed by one ignorant of the language. The clowns, or comic men of the piece, in particular, are very entertaining. The performance usually commences for the night about nine o'clock, continuing until daylight; and the remainder of the story is then postponed until the next night, many "poays" taking four or five nights before the comedy is completed. The Burmese and their families come, uninvited, in great numbers, bringing mats to lie down upon; but during the performance letors go round, armed with long sticks, to keep order and preserve the circle by striking indiscriminately all about them. The broad jokes of the clowns are followed by roars of laughter, and the glare of the mud-oil torches gives a curious wild look to the scene.

Letters from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe were, on Tuesday, read at the annual meeting of the Sunday Closing Association at Dublin. Expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting, Mr. Gladstone stated his belief that the association was near the attainment of its object. Mr. Lowe promised to vote, as before, for the bill.

The extension line of the London and South-Western and the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railways at Portsmouth to the waterside is now open for traffic, and all direct London and Mid-Sussex trains to and from Victoria, London Bridge, and Waterloo will, in future, depart from and arrive at the Harbour Station at the Harb, instead of the Landport terminus. Visitors to the Isle of Wight will, therefore, not have to change carriages between London and the Solent steamers, which will henceforth run direct from the harbour terminus to Ryde. It is intended to run steamers to France and the Channel Islands in connection with the new extension.

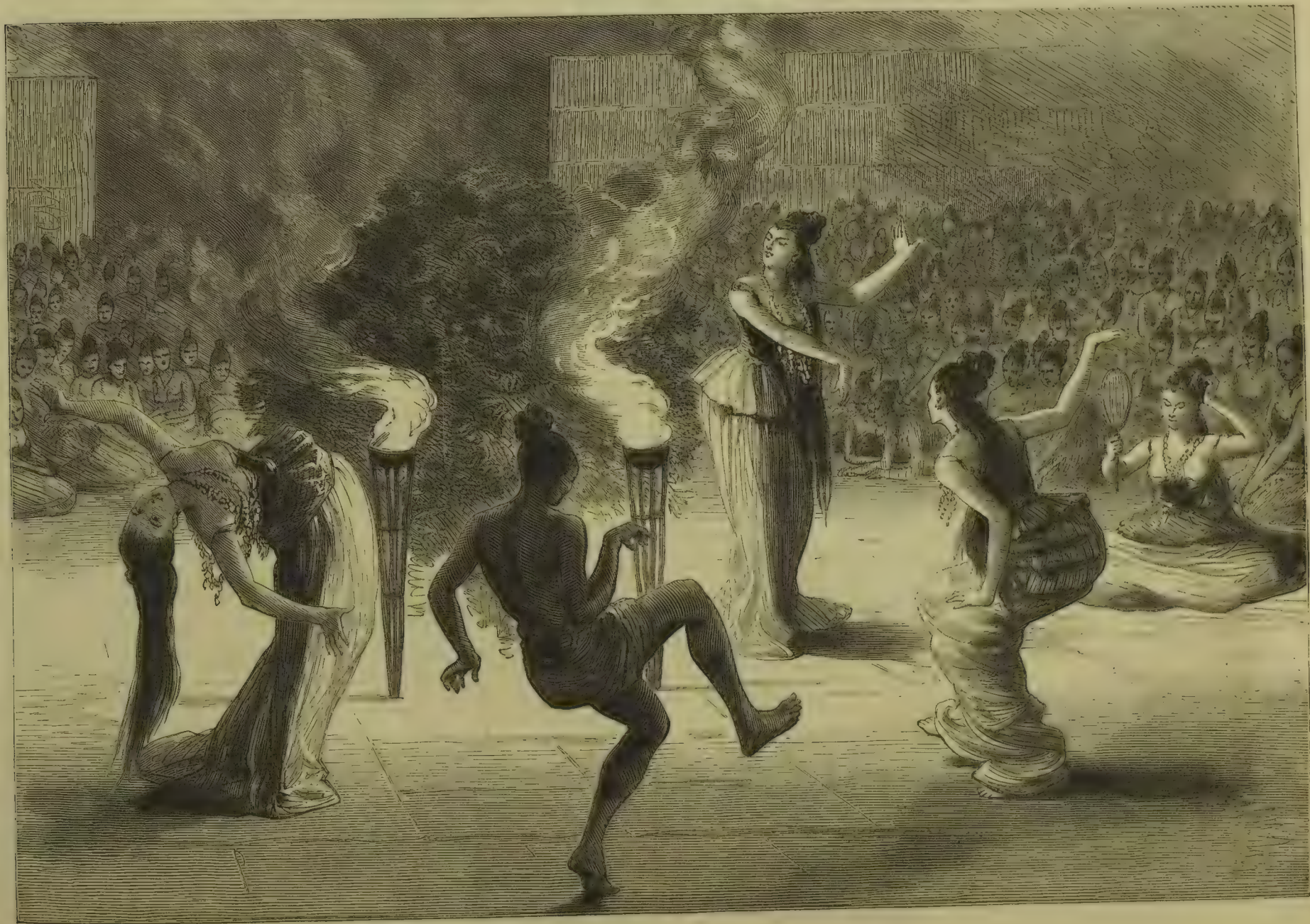


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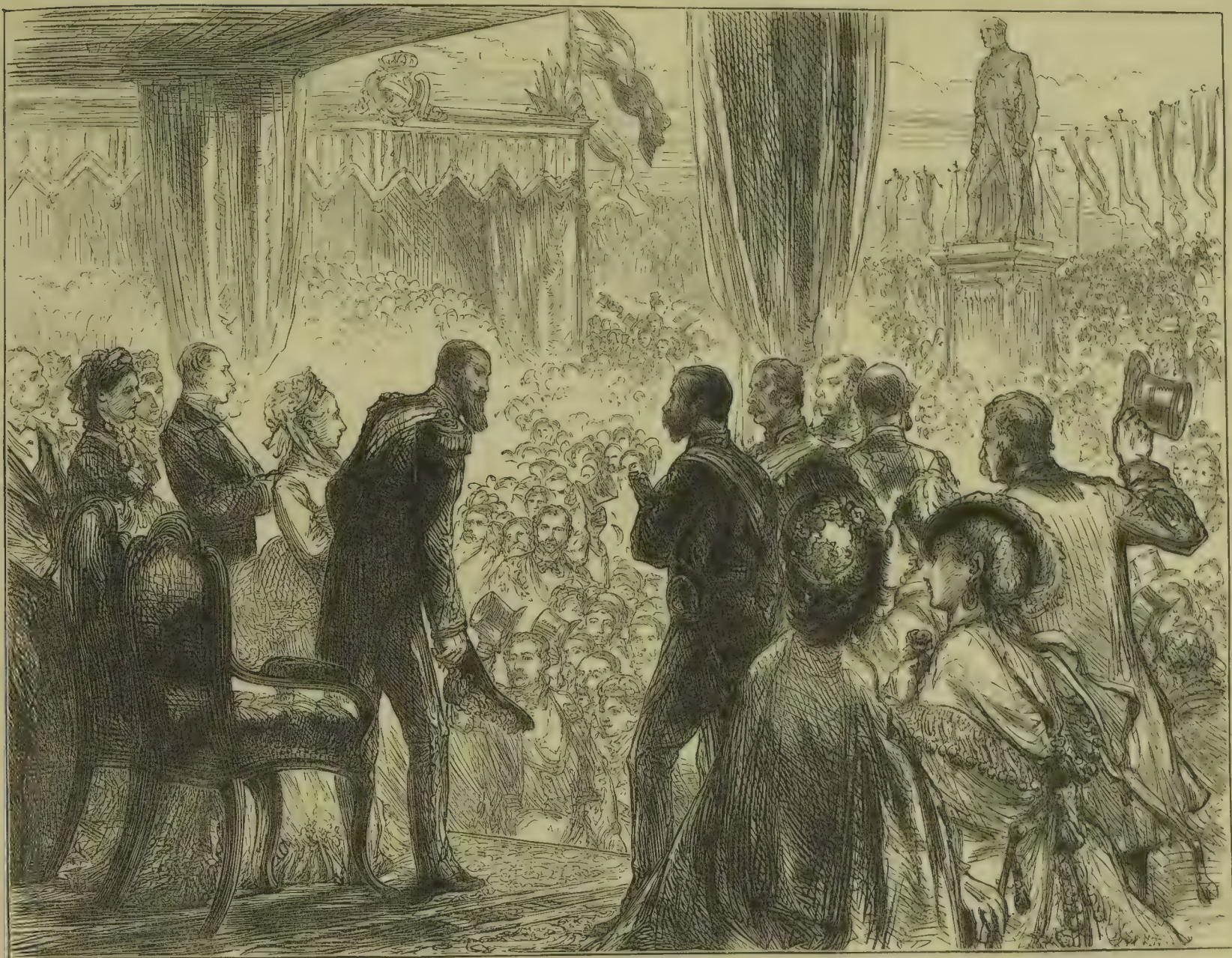
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INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE M. VAN DE WEYER, AT LOUVAIN, BELGIUM.



SCENE FROM WAGNER'S OPERA "THE FLYING DUTCHMAN," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

THE VAN DE WEYER MONUMENT AT LOUVAIN.

The King of the Belgians, on Saturday week, performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue, at Louvain, erected in memory of the late M. Sylvain Van de Weyer. That accomplished gentleman, scholar, and diplomatist, who died in May, 1874, was very well known by fame, if not by person, to all our readers. After bearing an active part in the Belgian Revolution of 1831, he came to London as Minister Plenipotentiary, and lived in this country during the rest of his life, being Minister here till 1867. The statue is a colossal one of bronze, 14 ft. high, by M. Charles Geefs, sculptor, representing M. Van de Weyer in the English Court costume, with decorations on his breast. It stands in the Place de la Station at Louvain, which town was the birthplace of M. Van de Weyer. The King and Queen arrived, by railway from Brussels, an hour or two before the time appointed for the ceremony. Their Majesties were accompanied by the members of the Royal household and the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works. They were received by the Governor of the Province, the Burgomaster of Louvain, the Rector and Professors of the University, the Judges, and other notabilities, and twelve young ladies, one of whom made a speech and presented a bouquet to the Queen.

Their Majesties drove through the streets, which were beautifully decorated and filled with an enthusiastic crowd, to the Hôtel de Ville, passing the orphans and old men and women from various charitable institutions of the city, arranged along the route. In the Grande Place, the garrison, consisting of two batteries of artillery, the 2nd Regiment of Lancers, and a regiment of the Line were inspected. By the time the Royal party and a long procession of carriages reached the Hôtel de Ville, the sun was shining brilliantly, and the scene presented in front of the fine Gothic palace was animated and picturesque. The notables of the town and province, and the officers of the garrison and Civic Guard, were presented to their Majesties. At two o'clock their Majesties drove to a large open space in front of the station, where the ceremony of the day was to be performed. In an elegant pavilion in front of the veiled statue Madame Van de Weyer, her son and three daughters, M. Rogier and M. Van der Linden, surviving colleagues of M. Van de Weyer in the Provisional Committee of 1830, and other privileged persons, had already taken their places. Their Majesties were received on alighting by the Burgomaster, who read a long address. The King briefly replied, and at a given signal the statue was unveiled, amidst great applause. A cantata, composed for the occasion, was then performed by a large body of vocalists and instrumentalists. The sculptor was presented to their Majesties, and also the author of the cantata. Their Majesties entered into conversation with Madame Van de Weyer and her family.

The Royal party afterwards visited the public library and the Church of Saint Pierre. A sumptuous banquet was given at the Hôtel de Ville. The Burgomaster proposed "The health of the King, Queen, and Royal Family." The King, in reply, said he had been extremely moved by the warm reception accorded to the Queen and himself by the loyal population of Louvain, but he was still more touched by the homage paid to the memory of a great citizen.

Later the King and Queen attended a concert at the theatre and thence drove to the station and returned to Brussels by special train. The streets were illuminated; and the cortège was accompanied by a very original procession, bearing allegorical transparencies and lanterns.

THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN," AT THE LYCEUM.

Our critical notice of the musical performances of last week made due mention of the production of Wagner's opera, "Der Fliegende Holländer," in an English version, by Mr. Carl Rosa's company, at the Lyceum Theatre. The story, as many of our readers know, turns upon the notion that Van der Decken, the captain of the mysterious ship, is doomed for his sins to an endless series of seven-year voyages, without hope of reaching any port. He has won the heart of Senta, the daughter of a Norwegian mariner named Daland, who consents to their marriage; while her more estimable lover, the forester Eric, is left to mourn his loss. The dreadful secret of Van der Decken's doom has at length been made known to them by his own confession; and Senta is commanded and implored by her friends to give up the engagement. But she persists, with heroic constancy, in joining the unhappy Dutchman, when about to embark on his fatal last voyage. The scene in our Illustration is that in which Daland and Eric are trying to hold the girl back. The figure of Van der Decken, personated by Mr. Santley, stands with a warning gesture on the right hand. Mlle. Torriani enacts the part of Senta with much impassioned energy; and Mr. Packard, as Eric, and Mr. A. Stevens, as Daland, ably sustain their share in this performance.

The *London Gazette* contains the general rules for Courts of Survey in the United Kingdom made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, by the Lord Chancellor, with lists of the courts, &c.; and the general rules for formal investigations in shipping casualties, made by the Lord Chancellor pursuant to the Merchant Shipping Acts 1854 and 1876.

An important step has been taken by the Altrincham Local Board in connection with the Education Act of last Session. A resolution has been agreed to in favour of making an application to the Education Department that the board be constituted a school attendance committee; and, should the request be complied with, the board will be enabled to exercise compulsory powers ordinarily invested in school boards.

The Society of Engineers publishes the following details of the preliminary works for the tunnel under the Channel:—"The year 1875 was profitably employed. The outlay amounted to 61,000*l.*, the half of which, or 30,500*l.*, had been expended in geological researches at the end of December, as shown in the report presented at the first general meeting on March 15, 1875, by M. Lavalley. The result of the first year's labours is contained in four reports which were then distributed, and which describe the bases on which the studies are founded. This year the surveys have continued on a larger scale. In 1875, 1522 soundings were taken, of which 753 brought up specimens of the bottom of the sea. The engineers had at their service the Pearl, a small steam-tug with sufficient appliances, and with which they worked between Aug. 10 and Sept. 21, during which time they could only leave the port of Boulogne twenty-six times. This year the soundings have been effected on the English side with a large vessel fitted with a crane and better provided. The works commenced at the beginning of July, and the vessel is stationed at Dover, which port it can enter or leave at all hours." Greater progress in the formation of the company has, however, been made in France than in England. The 2,000,000*l.* required for the preliminary surveys have not yet been raised.

EASTERN QUESTION.

LORD DERBY'S DESPATCH TO SIR HENRY ELLIOT.

The despatch which Lord Derby promised the Guildhall deputation should be published as soon as its contents had been communicated by Sir Henry Elliot to the Sultan has been issued from the Foreign Office, and bears date Sept. 21, 1876. In it Lord Derby directs the British Ambassador at Constantinople to lay the results of Mr. Baring's inquiry into the Turkish atrocities before the Sultan in the strongest terms of reprehension, accompanied by demands for the punishment of the offenders, the trial and degradation of the persons who have been decorated or promoted, the restoration to their families of the women who have been carried off, and the instant carrying out of measures for the relief of the widespread misery in the devastated districts.

The following is the despatch:—

Foreign Office, Sept. 21.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government received on the 14th inst. your despatch, No. 964, of the 5th inst., inclosing copy of Mr. Baring's report of his inquiries into the outrages recently committed on the Christian population of Bulgaria.

Her Majesty's Government were prepared by the preliminary reports from Mr. Baring, forwarded by your Excellency, to hear that the crimes perpetrated by the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks and the Circassians had been of the gravest character, and they regret to find from the present complete report that these apprehensions are confirmed to the fullest extent.

Although some of the stories which had been published have proved to be unfounded, there can be no doubt that the conduct of the Vali of Adrianople, in ordering the general arming of the Mussulmans, led to the assembling of bands of murderers and robbers, who, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, were guilty of crimes which Mr. Baring justly describes as the most heinous that have stained the history of the present century.

Moreover, it is conclusively shown that not only was the most culpable apathy displayed by the great majority of the provincial authorities in allowing or conniving at such excesses, but that little or nothing effectual has been done in the way of reparation. While 1556 Bulgarians were arrested for complicity in an insurrectionary movement which was at no time of a dangerous character, only a score or so of the murderers of unarmed men, women, and children have been punished.

It would, indeed, appear that the authority of the Porte has been set at defiance and the Turkish Government in Constantinople kept in ignorance of the truth. Under no other circumstances can Her Majesty's Government suppose it possible that the Porte could have been led to promote and decorate officials whose acts have been at once a disgrace and an injury to the Turkish empire.

The massacre at Batak is reported to have taken place on May 9 last, but on July 21 it still appears to have been unknown to or overlooked by the Porte, nor were the circumstances brought to light until discovered by Mr. Baring. By his statement it appears that eighty women and girls were taken to Mussulman villages, of which he gives the names, and that they still remain there; that the bodies of the murdered victims were still—at the time of his visit—lying unburied; and that nothing had been done to discover or punish the perpetrators of these crimes.

It is unnecessary for me to refer in detail to the several passages in Mr. Baring's report which show how effectually fanaticism and rapine have done their work on the population of this unhappy province.

Even now no serious effort has been made to redress the injuries of the people and to provide effectually for their future safety. The cattle that have been carried off and the goods that have been plundered have not been restored; the houses and churches are left in ruins; the people are starving; industry and agriculture are suspended; and those Christian villages which have hitherto escaped feel no security that their turn may not come.

Acts of violence, as the Mudir at Avrat-Alan acknowledged, still continue, and the Porte is powerless or supine.

I have already informed your Excellency of the just indignation which the statements published of these atrocities have aroused in the people of Great Britain; nor can I doubt that a similar feeling prevails throughout Europe.

The Porte cannot afford to contend with the public opinion of other countries, nor can it suppose that the Government of Great Britain or any of the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris can show indifference to the sufferings of the Bulgarian peasantry under this outbreak of vindictive cruelty. No political considerations would justify the toleration of such acts; and one of the foremost conditions for the settlement of the questions now pending must be that ample reparation shall be afforded to the sufferers and their future security guaranteed.

In order that the views of Her Majesty's Government may be impressed in the most effective manner upon the Sovereign who has recently been called to the Ottoman throne, Her Majesty's Government desire that your Excellency will demand a personal audience of the Sultan, and communicate to his Majesty in substance the result of Mr. Baring's inquiries, mentioning by name Sheiket Pasha, Hafiz Pasha, Tossoun Bey, Achmet Aga, and the other officials whose conduct he has denounced.

Your Excellency will, in the name of the Queen and Her Majesty's Government, call for reparation and justice, and urge that the rebuilding of the houses and churches should be begun at once, and necessary assistance given for the restoration of the woollen and other industries, as well as provision made for the relief of those who have been reduced to poverty; and, above all, you will point out that it is a matter of absolute necessity that the eighty women should be found and restored to their families.

Your Excellency will likewise urge that striking examples should be made on the spot of those who have connived at or taken part in the atrocities. The persons who have been decorated or promoted under a false impression of their conduct should be tried and degraded, where this has not been done already, and every effort made to restore public confidence. With this view, it would seem advisable, as a provisional measure, and without prejudice to such future arrangements as may be made in concert with the Powers, that the disturbed districts should be at once placed under an able and energetic Commissioner, specially appointed for the purpose, who, if not himself a Christian, should have Christian counsellors in whom trust could be reposed by the Christian population.

Your Excellency should also speak in the strongest terms of the neglect of the local authorities, and of the inadequacy of the inquiry made by Edib Effendi, upon whose report, officially communicated to the Powers, it now seems that no re-innoc can be placed.

In order that your Excellency's representations may be well understood, you will furnish the Grand Vizier, at the conclusion of the audience, with a memorandum of the observations which, by the Queen's commands, you have been thus instructed to address to his Majesty the Sultan.

DERBY.

MEETINGS AND SPEECHES.

Meetings to consider the Eastern Question and the conduct of our Government in relation thereto continue to be held. Some particulars of the more important ones are appended:—

The Duke of Somerset, speaking at Warminster last week, reminded Mr. Bright that England went to war with Russia in 1854 because Russia, according to the Queen's proclamation, refused the terms which represented the opinion of the rest of Europe. It was the peace party, the Duke added, who, with their blustering, brought on that war, as they led Russia to suppose that England would not fight. As to reforms in Turkey, the Duke argued that there must be a good central Government at Constantinople, or local self-government would become a focus for every intriguer. The Duke's concluding remark, that he had great faith in the judgment and prudence of Lord Derby, was received with applause.

Lord Enfield was present at the dinner of the Middlesex Agricultural Society yesterday week, and in the course of some remarks on the question, advocated the scheme for a belt of self-governing States from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. He expressed a hope that the labours of Lord Derby would be crowned with success, and that the Government would use the recent agitation in this country as an instrument which would enable them to preserve the peace of Europe. Mr. Coope also spoke in praise of Lord Derby's management of foreign affairs.

Mr. W. E. Forster addressed a great meeting of his constituents at Bradford last Saturday. He expressed his surprise at the tone of the speeches delivered by some members of the Ministry since Parliament rose, and regretted that Lord Derby's despatch, which was published on Saturday, had not been sent weeks before. The outrages had not yet ceased; and, notwithstanding the language of that despatch, he doubted whether any real compensation would be given to the victims, the chief offenders punished, or the Turkish population disarmed. The right hon. gentleman stated unhesitatingly that there had been no exaggeration whatever in the accounts which had been published concerning the Turkish atrocities, criticised the language of the Prime Minister at Aylesbury, reviewed the

foreign policy of the Administration as applied to the Eastern Question, and pointed out that Lord Derby's great object ought to be to cling to joint action on the part of the six Powers. The meeting he addressed increased his conviction that this was one of those cases which the people of England had taken to heart, and that they had come to the conclusion that it was a matter in which the fulfilment of England's duty was the best protection for English interests. He has seen a score of Bulgarian chiefs, and believed from what they told him that if he had been in the position he would have been among their number. If no intervention took place Serbia could keep Turkey at bay until the spring. The Russian aid to the Servians he attributed rather to the people than to the Government. He did not despair of the Porte yet accepting the proposals of the Powers; but he believed that absolute autonomy of the provinces must be preceded and accompanied by foreign occupation. He considered Lord Derby's proposal of local self-government secured by a treaty right to the Powers to interfere, the wisest proposal that could be made.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., who returned from the seat of war a few days ago, addressed a large meeting at Reading on Saturday last. However much the misrule of Turkey might be condemned, he considered that up to the time of the Bulgarian insurrection she was strictly within her rights, and that the rising was prepared and instigated by the agents of Russia. The Servian army was, in fact, a Russian army, the Commander-in-Chief, his staff, the Colonels of regiments, and the very soldiers themselves being Russians.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting of working men was held in Hyde Park on the subject, and, after proceeding in a somewhat disorderly manner, finally broke up in confusion. One speaker held that it was the policy of England to maintain Turkey until the progress of events should have struck down the power of Russia in Europe.

Another meeting of working men, not very numerous, attended, was held, on Monday afternoon, in Hyde Park, for the purpose of expressing horror at the Turkish atrocities. Dr. Baxter Langley presided, and the principal speakers were the Rev. Newman Hall and the Rev. Dr. Parker. Resolutions were passed declaring in favour of independent self-government in the insurgent provinces of Turkey as a protection against the repetition of future outrages, demanding the immediate assembly of Parliament, and earnestly appealing to Mr. Gladstone to resume the leadership of the Liberal party. An address of sympathy with the Servians was adopted.

Still another meeting of working men was held on Monday evening, in St. James's Hall, to protest against the conduct of the Government in the Eastern Question, and to renew the demand for an autumn Session of Parliament. Mr. Stanfeld, M.P., presided; and among those present were Mr. Hopwood, M.P.; Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. Hillary Skinner, Dr. Baxter Langley, Mr. J. J. Merriman, Dr. Karl Blind, Mr. P. J. Lascaris, and MM. Zankof and Balabanow, the Bulgarian delegates. The names of about one hundred members of Parliament and other gentlemen from whom letters of apology for non-attendance had been received were announced. A letter from Mr. Gladstone criticising the foreign policy of the Government was read. He feared that, at the European council-table, the desires of Great Britain lay in one scale, while her weight and influence were cast into the other. Persistence in a policy apparently condemned by the nation, and not known or sustained by the Parliament, was a course at variance with the spirit and practice of the Constitution as well as most disparaging in the present instance to the honour and influence of Great Britain. The convictions of the nation ought to prevail against the views of the gentlemen who form the Government, and if the nation be of this opinion the Constitution would supply adequate reason for giving it effect. After a speech from the chairman, in which he condemned Lord Derby's peace proposals and advocated an independent nationality for the Christian provinces, Mr. Mottershead moved a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. H. Skinner, demanding the withdrawal of all English support from Turkey, and that the influence of the Government should be exerted to bring about the cessation of Turkish rule in the disturbed provinces. The resolution was supported by Mr. Freeman, and passed. The second resolution, thanking Mr. Gladstone for the part he had taken in the question, was passed unanimously.

Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., in addressing his constituents at Hawick, on Monday evening, said the more he read the papers presented to Parliament the less could he understand what our diplomacy was supposed to have effected. Lord Derby could not have played more completely into the hands of Russia if he had been a Russian agent.

A public meeting was held at Norwich, on Monday evening, Marquis Townshend presided, and resolutions were adopted demanding that the Cabinet should obtain for the oppressed Turkish provinces free institutions and Constitutional government; and declaring that for the English Ministers to persist in a policy opposed to the strong convictions of the nation was unconstitutional and dangerous, made doubly so by the refusal to summon Parliament. An address was adopted praying the Queen to put an end to the grievous contradiction between Ministers and the people by convening Parliament.

Addressing a meeting of the Stroud Liberal Association, on Monday evening, Mr. Arthur Arnold said he did not believe that it was an object of Russian policy to obtain Constantinople any more than it was an object of German policy to obtain Vienna. But the Emperor William would not consent to see Vienna other than German, and the Emperor Alexander would fight rather than see Constantinople become Christian under other than Slav supremacy.

MM. Zankof and Balabanow, the Bulgarian delegates to this country, attended a conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Monday, and at a subsequent luncheon Sir John Bennett presided. A resolution was unanimously carried, heartily welcoming the delegates, and conveying, through them, the intense grief and sorrow caused by the narrative of the *Daily News* and Mr. Schuyler's report (corroborated by Mr. Baring). The meeting further expressed its entire sympathy with the practical objects defined in the memorial submitted to the six great Powers of Europe; and pledged itself to aid and assist to the utmost of its power the mission of the delegates to this country.

We have received a copy of a very long document described as the memorial of the Bulgarian nation presented to the six Great Powers. It recites at much length the sufferings of the Bulgarians under Ottoman rule, and declares that nothing but autonomy guaranteed by the Great Powers will enable the nation peaceably and gradually to develop itself. The document is signed, "For the Bulgarian nation, its two Bulgarian delegates—D. Zankof, Marco D. Balabanow. Constantinople, Aug. 2-14, 1876."

Mr. M'Cormac has returned to London after visiting the hospitals in Serbia and Turkey, and inspecting the arrange-

ments made for the care of the sick and wounded on both sides. In concert with Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, he succeeded in establishing a reserve ambulance in the rear of each army and placing a number of surgeons in the front lines on both sides, where they have done and are doing excellent service.

MUSIC.

The performances of Wagner's "Nibelungen" operas at Bayreuth, in August, and last week's production of an English version of his "Der Fliegende Holländer" by the Carl Rosa company at the Lyceum Theatre, seem to have given fresh impetus to the interest recently taken here in the music of the composer, two special instances of which occurred during the past week. We have already mentioned the first performance in this country, on Wednesday week, of the grand funeral march on the death of Siegfried (from "Die Götterdämmerung," the last portion of the "Nibelungen" series). This took place, as recorded, on the Wagner night, at the Covent-Garden Promenade Concert; and the movement, led by Herr Wilhelmj (who was the leader of the Bayreuth performances), had to be repeated. The same piece was given at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert (the second of the new series), and its impressive grandeur again produced so marked an effect as to necessitate its repetition. Another novelty at Saturday's concert was the Festival March composed by Wagner specially for the recent centennial celebration at Philadelphia. This is inferior, as a composition, to the fine dirge just referred to, and will probably be little heard of hereafter, although it was well enough calculated to serve its fugitive purpose, being jubilant in tone, and scored for a very full orchestra, as was requisite in the large space wherein it was originally performed. Nearly half of Saturday's concert consisted of music by Wagner, the other pieces by whom were—the overture to "Rienzi" (his first important stage work), the introduction to "Lohengrin" (the fourth of his grand operas), and Elsa's dream, from the same, sung by Miss Sophie Löwe. The remainder of the concert comprised Haydn's military symphony, Weber's concertino for clarinet (very finely played by Mr. G. A. Clinton), and vocal pieces sung by the lady named and Mr. Shakespeare. It is scarcely necessary to say that the orchestral music was admirably executed.

"The Flying Dutchman" was given, for the second time, by the Carl Rosa company at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday (Friday) week, and was repeated on Monday. On Tuesday Herold's "Zampa" was produced, with Mr. Santley in the title-character, as in the version of the work given at the Gaiety Theatre six years ago. The opera—originally brought out at Paris in 1831, two years before the death of the composer—has always been one of the most popular of Herold's works, both in France and in Germany. This may be accounted for by the prevalence of a vivacious flow of melody, which, however, pretty as it is, is in somewhat violent contrast to the melodramatic character of the action. Again Mr. Santley's fine singing as Zampa was a special feature in the performance of the opera at the Lyceum, as it had formerly been at the Gaiety, a marked impression having been produced by him in the several principal situations, particularly in the couplets of the first act, the important aria at the beginning of the second act, the rondo in the same act, and the cavatina and scene with Camilla near the close of the opera. The character of the heroine, just named, was represented with great effect by Mdlle. Ostava Torriani, who sang with much brilliancy; and was greatly applauded, especially for her delivery of the aria and the romance in the first scene, her share of the duet with Alphonso in the second act, and the impassioned scene with Zampa at the close of the opera. Miss Lucy Franklein and Mrs. Aynsley Cook were efficient, respectively, in the small parts of Rita and the Statue. Mr. Nordblom, as the lover, Alphonso, sang carefully, and Mr. Charles Lyall was a good representative of the humorous part of Dandolo, as was Mr. Aynsley Cook of the pirate Daniel. The admirable playing of the orchestra was specially evidenced in the execution of the overture, which had to be repeated. "The Bohemian Girl" was given again on Wednesday, "The Lily of Killarney" on Thursday, "The Flying Dutchman" on Friday, and for this (Saturday) evening the "Trovatore" is announced.

The afternoon performances of the Carl Rosa Opera Company promised for this week at the Alexandra Palace were "Giralda" on Thursday, and "Don Giovanni" for to-day.

Madame Arabella Goddard gave the first of two recitals at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, when that eminent pianist reappeared after an absence of four years from England. Her programme included Hummel's Sonata in D major (op. 106), the "Waldstein" sonata of Beethoven, and the same composer's thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor, a selection from Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte," and various pieces by Handel, Chopin, Kalkbrenner, Liszt, and Thalberg. Our comments are necessarily reserved for next week.

Mr. Ernst Pauer has begun the delivery of a series of three lectures on the Aesthetics of Music, in the West Theatre of the Royal Albert Hall. The subjects are:—"Formal Beauty," "Characteristic Beauty," and "Ideal Beauty." The first lecture was given on Wednesday afternoon, the second being announced for Oct. 21, and the third for the 28th.

Mr. William Carter's oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall are to begin, on Thursday next, with Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Five more concerts are announced. On Nov. 16 "St. Paul" is to be given; on Dec. 14, "The Creation;" on Jan. 4, "The Messiah;" on Feb. 8, Mr. Carter's cantata, "Placida," and Mozart's "Requiem;" and on March 8, "Elijah." The choruses will be rendered by the very effective choir organised and directed by Mr. Carter, and the solo-singers announced are Madames Lemmens-Sherrington, Nouver, and Patey, Mdlle. Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Fabrini, Signor Campobello, and Signor Foli.

The final meeting of the stewards of the Hereford Festival of the Three Choirs was held on Saturday. There was a numerous attendance, upwards of thirty stewards being present. The hon. secretary and conductor, Mr. G. Townshend Smith, produced the accounts, showing the balance in hand as already reported; and it was resolved that the deposit of £5 made by each steward should be returned to him. The stewards were also to be invited to serve again at the next Hereford Festival, in 1879, and the committee of management was reappointed.

The committee of the Leeds Musical Festival have issued a circular asking guarantors for the festival of next year; in a short time upwards of £1000 was subscribed.

A correspondent at San Francisco reports that Madame Anna Bishop has been left a legacy of one thousand pounds by Mrs. Bray, of Australia.

Referring to the recent storm in the Isle of Wight, *Nature* observes that it was a true tornado, and suggests that a careful collection of the facts regarding it would be a valuable contribution to meteorology.

THEATRES.

So large is now the number of theatres that there yet remain some to mention of the novelties with which the winter season has commenced, both in the West and East, and of sufficient merit to deserve favourable notice. Among these the Strand stands distinguished for a comic opera, written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, with music composed by Mr. Frederic Clay. It is entitled "Princess Toto," a simple title, indicating a simple, though grotesque, plot. The heroine is troubled with a short memory, and marries a number of husbands in succession, quite forgetful in each instance that she had only just recently performed the same ceremony with another. The subject is oddly treated, has a certain charm for a well-selected audience, and is indeed most carefully acted by all concerned in it. The dialogue is sparkling, and there are some amusing situations among the Indians which give rise to much satirical repartee. Miss Kate Santley acts the comical Princess, and two of her husbands are sustained by M. Marius and Mr. J. G. Taylor, both of whom were earnest in their efforts for the success of the piece. The chief merit of the drama is its originality. It had been successfully tried in the provinces previous to its rehearsal at the Strand. The work is well placed on the stage, with good scenery by Mr. Hall. The new opera was preceded by Mr. Charles Mathews's comedy of "The Dowager," supported by Miss Ada Swanborough; and succeeded by a new and lively farce called "Reading for the Poor."

At the Pavilion a new play has been produced, entitled "Shamus-Na-Lena," with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of great splendour. It is, as its title imports, an Irish melodrama, but is written with more care and elegance than might have been expected. Mr. Carden performs the title-role, and was very successful in realising the situations, which are sufficiently ludicrous; and Mrs. James Carden supported Lady Mary Maguire, a rich comic Irish character, with great verve and force. Miss Jenny Grainger and Miss H. Clifton have parts suited to their talents. The result of their united exertions is an extraordinary success.

Mrs. Rousby has reappeared at the Standard in "Twixt Axe and Crown."

At the Criterion a new piece, entitled "Mother Carey's Chickens," has been added to "The Great Divorce Case." We have called the piece new, because rarely performed; but, in fact, it is a revival. It is in two acts, and is replete with fun. It will add to the attractions of the performances at this house.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have contributed largely of late to the stock of drawing-room vocal music. Mr. J. L. Molloy's Scotch song, "Donald Blain," and his "Bel amour," a pastorelle, may both be commended as characteristic specimens of the styles implied by the titles. From Mr. C. H. R. Marriott we have three vocal pieces—"Old love," a duet, in which the voices are effectively combined and alternated; "Joy," a song of bold and energetic character; and "Hidden Flowers," a ballad, the melody of which is of a pleasing kind. Two songs by Mr. J. L. Roeckel may be mentioned with commendation. These are "Sing again, ye happy children," an effective piece, composed expressly for Mr. Sims Reeves; and "The gift of tears," in which the equable flow of the melody is well relieved by the varied figures of the accompaniment. Two songs by Offenbach, "On! wind that blows across the sea" and "O, slumber and dream" ("Song of the Chimes"), have each that taking character of melody which this popular composer generally impresses on his productions. The English words are from the experienced pen of Mr. H. B. Farnie. Both songs are published in different keys, for the convenience of various ranges of voice. "A song of the dear long ago" (romance) and "A Vision of Home" (song), both by Julia Wolf, are pleasing melodies, each supported by an appropriate accompaniment. All these are likewise from the house of Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have issued editions with English words of three of the new works performed at the recent Birmingham Festival. As the compositions were noticed in our comments on the performances, we need now only refer to the appearance, in a cheap form, of Herr Gade's cantatas, "Zion" and "The Crusaders," and Wagner's Biblical scene, "The Holy Supper of the Apostles" ("Die Liebesmahl der Apostel").

Mr. F. H. Cowen's dramatic cantata, "The Corsair," another of the novelties at the Birmingham Festival, is published, also in a cheap and handy form, by Messrs. Boosey and Co. The new oratorio of Professor G. A. Macfarren, "The Resurrection," remains, as yet, in manuscript. It is, we believe, to be published by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.

Messrs. Metzler have just issued, in a handy shape and at a small price, an edition of the sprightly music contributed by Mr. Frederick Clay to Mr. W. S. Gilbert's ingenious comic drama, "Princess Toto," being played at the Strand Theatre.

Another of Mr. Clay's dramatic productions has also just appeared—his spirited music to the spectacle of "Don Quixote." This is published in the now usual cheap and portable form, by Messrs. Duff and Stewart.

Three Royal warrants have been promulgated—the first relating to the revised scale of emoluments to be received by certain staff and departmental officers employed in the administration of the army at head-quarters; the second relating to the rank to be enjoyed by medical officers in the army promoted for distinguished service in the field; the third regulating the pay of the buglers, pipers, fifers, and drummers of the brigade of foot guards.

A long inquiry was concluded at Sheffield, yesterday week, before Mr. Barlow, Master in Lunacy, into the state of mind of Miss Elizabeth Shearwood, an elderly lady of great wealth, who has many relatives in town. The lady, with her sister, was imprisoned thirteen years for refusing to obey an order of the Court of Chancery. The sister conducted herself so strangely on her release that she was ordered to an asylum. Miss Shearwood has not left her house for two years, has lived in a state of filth and penury, and has frequently been seen in a semi-nude state. The jury, notwithstanding, pronounced her sane.

There are degrees in pauperism. It seems that a pauper may have a good balance at his banker's, besides being flush of ready money. Such, at any rate, was the case in one instance. At the meeting of the Woolwich Board of Guardians, yesterday week, the Plumstead relieving officer stated that an inmate of the infirmary of the union was possessed of a Post-Office Savings Bank book representing a sum of £64 10s. 3d. to his credit. He had also four £5 bank notes, £3 7s. in money, a pension of 3s. a week, and was entitled to a sum of money at death from a Foresters' Club. The guardians decided to take possession of the bank-book and money for the maintenance of the inmate in question, and to inform his relations that, in the event of his death, the residue, if any, would be handed over to them.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Several volunteer corps assembled at the Guildhall last Saturday evening to witness the reception by the Lord Mayor of the Elcho Shield, won by England at the Wimbledon meeting of this year. The regiments represented were the 11th Artillery Company, the 39th Middlesex, the 1st London Engineers, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd City Rifles. Mr. Wells, M.P., the captain of the English eight, delivered a brief address to his Lordship, asking him to receive the shield after an interval of three years, and the Lord Mayor, in accepting it, referred in very complimentary terms to the coolness and skill of the English marksmen.

A movement is on foot for the formation of a corps to be composed of solicitors, and it is stated that the co-operation of Major-General Shipley, C.B., and many of the leading solicitors of London has been secured.

It has been decided, at a preliminary general meeting held at Harp-alley Board School, Farringdon-street, to form a volunteer company or companies composed of the schoolmasters and teachers of London, and a committee has been appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

A match between the Somerset House Association and her Majesty's Custom House was shot, last week, at Nunhead. Somerset House corps won, scoring 589 points to the Custom House 545.

Four companies of the Queen's (Westminster) competed for the "Broadwood" Challenge Cup. After an exciting competition, the I company were the winners by two points.

The All-Comers' Meeting of the South London Rifle Club, at the Nunhead range, was concluded on Thursday week, when the principal prizes were decided as follows:—All-Comers' Series: £8, Major S. S. Young, 39th Middlesex; £6, Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex; £5, Sergeant Bird, 2nd Essex; £4, Private Pickard, 19th Middlesex; £3 each to Messrs. Oliver, 18th Kent, Brand, 26th Kent, and Mott, 20th Middlesex; £2 each to Messrs. Groom, Queen's (Westminster), Andrews, 26th Kent, and Reed, 23rd Surrey; £1 10s. each to Messrs. Smith, Civil Service, Hadden, 19th Surrey, Houlting, 39th Middlesex, and Beadsworth, 7th Surrey; £1 each to Messrs. C. Fruen, L.R.B., Pullman, South Middlesex, Bacchus, South Middlesex, G. Fall, Queen's (Westminster), Starkie, Queen's (Westminster), and Reed, 2nd Essex. South London Rifle Club Sweepstakes: Colour-Sergeant Reed, 2nd Essex, and Quartermaster Bond, 2nd Essex, 24 points; Private G. E. Hinde, Queen's (Westminster); Private H. Felton, 19th Surrey; Mr. C. Brown, S.L.R.C.; and Corporal Oliver, 18th Kent, 23 points. 500 yards: Private Husband, 1st Gloucestershire; Mr. C. Brown, S.L.R.C.; Private T. V. Hinde, Queen's (Westminster); Sergeant J. Bird, 2nd Essex; Private G. E. Hinde, Queen's (Westminster); and Captain Hadden, 19th Surrey. 600 yards: Captain Sweeting, 23rd Surrey; Private L. H. Thomas, 19th Middlesex; Corporal Oliver, 18th Kent, and Sergeant Bird, 2nd Essex; Sergeant Pullman, South Middlesex; and Private C. Fruen, London Rifle Brigade. Stewards' Sweepstakes A: Messrs. Gilder, 18th Middlesex; Brand, 26th Kent; H. Smith, Civil Service; Cortis, 1st A.B. Sussex; Oliver, 18th Kent; Reed, 2nd Essex; East, 4th Middlesex; Foster, 19th Surrey; Andrews, 26th Kent, and Hill, 2nd Essex. Sweepstakes B: Messrs. Gilder, 18th Middlesex; Bird, 2nd Essex; Pullman, South Middlesex; Andrews, 26th Kent; Fruen, L.R.B.; and Bond, 2nd Essex.

The usual monthly competition of the 7th Surrey took place at Wimbledon. The following were the chief scores made:—Private Hart, 75; Private Eccles, 69; Private Hicks, 68; and Sergeant Beadsworth, 66 points.

There was a competition between the Margate and Ramsgate Rifle Corps, ten on each side, the former winning, with about 40 points to spare.

The annual great-gun competition connected with the artillery volunteers of Sussex took place at Eastbourne on Saturday, for prizes given by the county members. The first (silver cup and £10) was taken by the first detachment of the 3rd Sussex (Eastbourne), with two direct hits; time, 6 min. 30 sec.; second prize (£7), first detachment 1st Sussex (Brighton), 7 min. 13 sec., with two direct hits; third (£5), first detachment second battery 9th Cinque Ports, 7 min. 19 sec., two direct hits.

The annual inspection of the 2nd Oxon Rifles took place at Oxford, about 350 men being present. Colonel Sargent, C.B., after a rigid inspection lasting two hours, addressed them in a few words, telling them he was much pleased with their smart and soldier-like appearance, and that their movements were well done. Considering the large number of recruits they had in the ranks, it did them great credit, and he considered it his duty to make a most favourable report of the battalion.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will with three codicils, dated Dec. 19, 1866, April 22, 1875, and July 7 and Aug. 1, 1876, of Mr. George Hearn, late of Short-street, Curtain-road, and of No. 142, Highbury New Park, who died on Aug. 5 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by John Allum, John Henry Taylor, and William Collinson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. Subject to some legacies and annuities, the testator leaves all his property upon trust for his five daughters and his only son.

The will, dated Nov. 20, 1872, of Mr. Henry Vigurs East, late of No. 61, Inverness-terrace, Paddington, who died on Aug. 21 last, was proved on the 12th ult., by Mrs. Mary Harriet East, the widow, the sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths the whole of his estate and effects. The personal estate is sworn under £40,000.

The will, dated Oct. 3, 1860, of Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., late of West Grinstead Park, Sussex, M.P. for Shoreham, who died on July 19 last, at No. 44, Berkeley-square, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Dame Henrietta Katherine Burrell, the widow, the universal legatee therein named, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will, dated May 22, 1873, of Mr. Cosmo Lewis Duff-Gordon, late of No. 4, Eccleston-street, and of Rosemount, Bournemouth, who died on Aug. 14 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Anna Maria Duff-Gordon, the widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000 and all his household furniture and effects; to his butler, William Kerry, an annuity of £50, from the time he leaves his wife's service, for his life; the income of the residue he then gives to his wife for life, and at her death the capital between his five children, his eldest son taking a double share.

The will, dated July 8, 1875, of Mr. Peter Quartin, formerly of No. 8, Berkeley-gardens, but late of Gibraltar, who died on Jan. 6 last, was proved in London on the 9th ult. by Mrs. Caroline Quartin, the widow, and William Henry Francis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.



THE WAR: BOSNIAN WOMEN SEEKING RELIEF AT USICZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



AUTUMNAL SOLITUDE.

BY E. MICHEL.

LORD SACKVILLE, THE NEW PEER.

The Right Hon. Mortimer Sackville-West, of Knole, has been raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom "by the name, style, and title of Baron Sackville, of Knole, in the county of Kent." He is the fourth but second surviving son of George John, late Earl Delawarr, by his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Sackville, younger daughter and coheirress of her father, John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset. He was born in September, 1820. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1840 as Ensign and Lieutenant, and retired as Captain in 1853. He is a magistrate for Kent and a Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. He has been twice married—firstly, in 1847, to Fanny Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late General William Dickson, C.B.; and, secondly, in 1873, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Charles Wilson Faber, of Northaw House, Hertfordshire. His Lordship succeeded to the Knole estate under the will of his mother, who, in 1864, was created a peeress in her own right, as Baroness Buckhurst, of Knole, with remainder to her then second surviving son, the Hon. and Rev. Reginald Windsor Sackville-West. He, by the death of his elder brother, in 1873, became Earl Delawarr, thus accidentally defeating his mother's intention of keeping the Buckhurst Peerage from becoming "merged," as the lawyers say, in the superior title. It will be remembered that the House of Lords, last Session, practically decided that it was not within the power of the Crown to create a peerage with a remainder "shifting" upon certain conditions, and that, consequently, Lord Delawarr could not be legally divested of the Buckhurst barony. The title of Buckhurst was conferred, in 1566, by Queen Elizabeth on Sir Thomas Sackville, afterwards first Earl of Dorset. The peerage of Sackville was created as a viscounty, in 1782, in favour of Lord George Sackville (better known by his name of Lord George Germaine), whose son, Charles, the second Viscount, became eventually eleventh Earl and fifth Duke of Dorset, but died, unmarried, in 1843, when all three honours became extinct. As stated above, the barony of Buckhurst

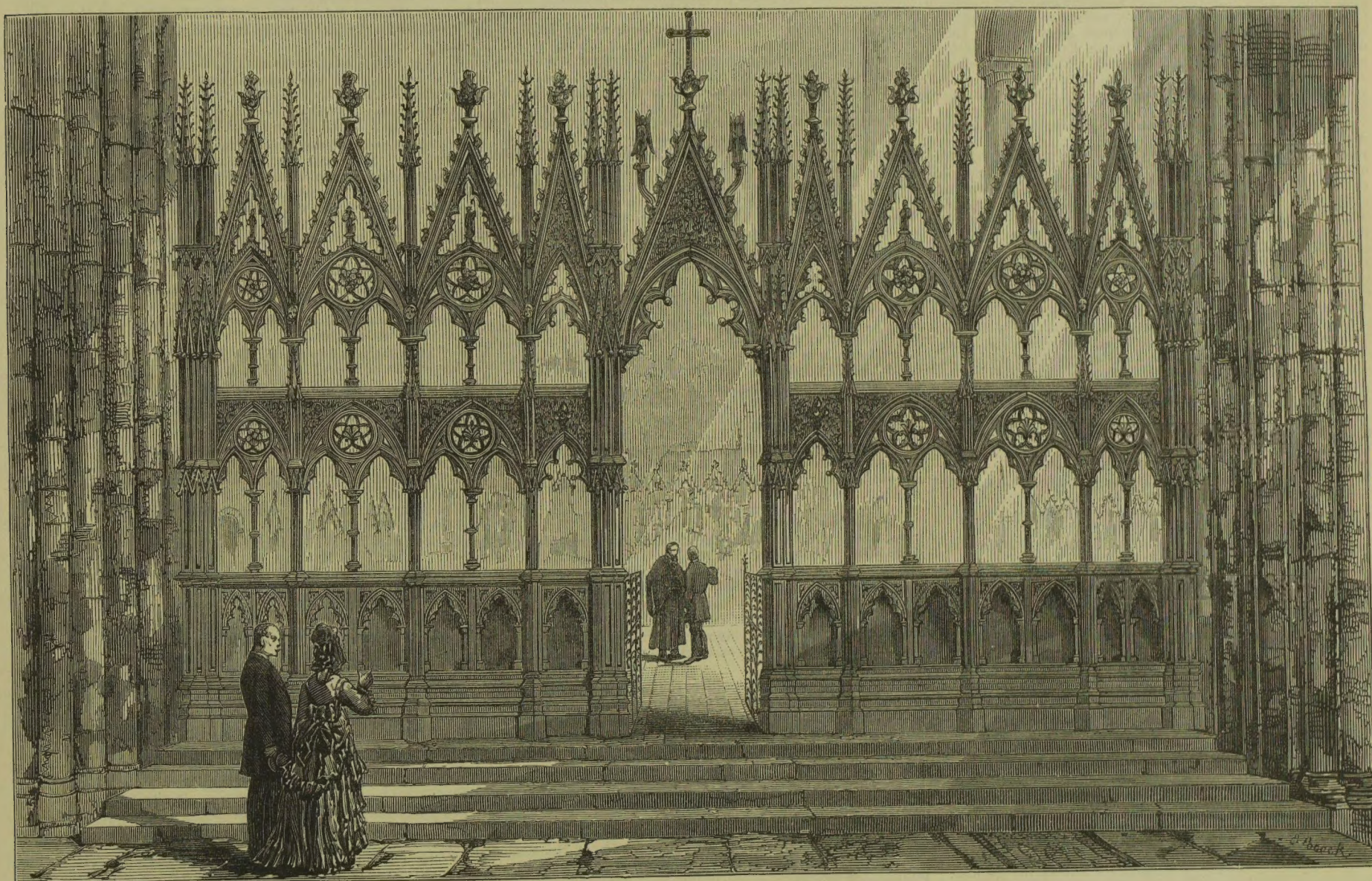


LORD SACKVILLE, THE NEWLY-CREATED PEER.

was revived twelve years ago in favour of the co-heiress of the third Duke; and now the title of Sackville is conferred on that lady's fourth son, with remainder to his younger brothers, the Hon. Lionel Sackville Sackville-West and the Hon. William Edward Sackville-West, "severally and successively, and to the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten."

ARMS OF THE MIKADO.

We gave last week an Illustration of the very handsome and elaborate silver-gilt dinner-service which Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, the eminent firm of goldsmiths in New Bond-street, have recently made for his Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan. It unfortunately happened that, by some mistake, the description of another service of plate, manufactured by a different firm, was substituted, in part of our impression, for that which should have accompanied the Illustration. The following is an account of the service produced by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. Their instructions from the Mikado, which had specially to be attended to in its design, were that the articles themselves should be such as would be contained in an European service, while the nature of the ornamentation should be purely Japanese. A reference to our Illustration of last week will show how admirably these somewhat difficult conditions have been carried into effect. The service consists of one nine-light and two six-light candelabra, two flower-baskets, two wine-coolers, four assiettes montées, eight dessert-stands, two sugar-vases, four water-jugs, and twenty-two smaller pieces. The principal objects represented in the decoration are the Imperial dragon, the sacred phoenix, and the tortoise, each of which figures largely in the Japanese mythology. The great centrepiece, or candelabrum, carrying nine lights, has a curved quadrangular base. On each angle is couched a dragon holding in its claw the Imperial pearl. The dragons' tails are entwined around the lower portion of the stem, which is an adaptation of an indigenous



THE WILBERFORCE SCREEN, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Japanese plant, the "keri" (Paulownia Imperialis of Linnæus). The branches and nozzles are formed by the flowers, fruit, and foliage of the same plant. On the summit, descending among the branches, is the "ho-ho," or phoenix. The whole rests on four tortoises, which, according to Japanese belief, support the universe, of which Japan is the centre. The branches and stem of the smaller candelabra are similar to those of the larger; but the lower portion of the stem is surrounded by bulrushes, while on each angle of the curved triangular base stands a Japanese stork. The base is supported by tortoises, as in the centrepiece; and, similarly, the plinth of the base is divided into panels, in which are introduced representations, in high relief, of various native plants. The same objects form the principal ornaments in the other piece. The minor details consist of cranes, wild ducks, and fish; the camphor plant, the peony, the camellia japonica, the pomegranate, the olive, the sugar-cane, the bamboo, bulrushes, and other objects. Each piece also has a circular panel, bearing the Imperial arms or symbol of the Mikado. The material employed throughout is silver, very richly gilt. We must testify that the greatest praise is due to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, the designers and manufacturers, for the beauty of the modelling and chasing, which is unsurpassed by anything we have seen from their atelier.

We present an Engraving of the heraldic arms of his Imperial Japanese Majesty the Mikado, which appear, as is mentioned above, on every piece of this service of plate. The supporters of the Mikado's



ARMS OF THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

arms are those famous mythological figures the dragon and the phoenix. These figures can only be used in the insignia of royal, princely, or noble personages in Japan. The phoenix and the dragon are fabled to have a miraculous existence. They are sent on earth for the performance of extraordinary works, in the manifestation of divinity and in the development of nature and humanity. They appear at different stages of the world's progress and in successive ages; after the accomplishment of which they reascend to heaven, and come down again at the commencement of a new era.

THE WILBERFORCE MEMORIAL SCREEN.

In his visitation at Croydon, a few days ago, the Archbishop of Canterbury referred to the fact that since the last triennial assembly of his clergy two of the most eminent Prelates of the English Church had passed away. These were Bishop Wilberforce and Bishop Conop Thirlwall. Of the late Bishop of Winchester he said that "Dr. Wilberforce possessed a marvellous versatility of talent, such as had been hardly ever matched. He was equally at home when, in the dignified and sometimes chilling discussions of the Upper House of Parliament, he endeavoured to rouse those whom he addressed to life and energy, or when, throwing himself without restraint into the excited atmosphere of some public meeting, he pressed on men's consciences an exciting subject of religious interest. He was equally at home when addressing, with

wonderful pathos and simplicity, a few rustics gathered in their small village church; and he was effective alike when comforting by the bedside of the solitary mourner, or when leading conversation in the most brilliant circle of the metropolis. He was not less ready and powerful to influence the humblest curate in his diocese and to help him in any difficulty, than he was to seek and use opportunities of swaying those powerful men on whom hung the destinies of nations. Doubtless he had his faults—some said, indeed, they were grave ones. But who had not? He was a marvellous man, and while he lived there was no fear of anyone thinking that the position of an English clergyman might not be one of widely-extended as well as deeply-felt influence throughout the nation."

We give an illustration of the beautiful sculptured screen which has been erected in Winchester Cathedral as a memorial of the late Bishop Wilberforce, whose death by an accidental fall from his horse, in riding on the Surrey Downs, is a comparatively recent occasion for public regret. He was, perhaps, rather better known as Bishop of Oxford than as Bishop of Winchester, from his longer connection with the first-named See.

FINE ARTS.

"DECORATIVE ART MUSEUMS."

It is somewhat singular, considering how greatly the French excel in art-manufactures, that they should possess no institution on the scale of, or precisely analogous to, our South Kensington Museum. The fact might at first appear to tell against the value of our museum; but the French have discovered, or think they have discovered, that they have not maintained the relative superiority to England in the decorative arts which they formerly enjoyed, and they attribute this result to the influence of the museum and schools at South Kensington. Our department of art, from the first, has been highly eulogised by French critics, and they have long called for a similar organisation. The Hotel Cluny and Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers are limited in scope. The Union Centrale des Beaux Arts has organised exhibitions of decorative art from time to time; but the society is almost restricted to these occasional displays; and, therefore, though its efforts are in the right direction, it cannot compass great results. The desire to have a duplicate of the South Kensington Museum has at length taken a practical direction. The French journal *L'Art* has just opened a national subscription for the foundation of a Museum of the Decorative Arts in Paris, after our English model. The prospectus sets forth very frankly that France begins to dread the loss of her artistic prestige, and with it of her great trade in artistic commodities. Twenty years ago the superiority of France was uncontested in all the applications of art to industry, but now the situation has changed. It appears that the exportation of all products of artistic industry has greatly decreased of late in France; whilst that of other rival nations, especially England, is rapidly increasing. The decline in these French exports amounts to several hundred millions of francs a year, according to statistics recently given by the Minister of Commerce. To recover the lost superiority, *L'Art* says that France must follow the example set by England in founding a South Kensington Museum. Our neighbours seem strangely sanguine in supposing that a national subscription will suffice to this end—at least, it would appear so when we recall the large sums which South Kensington has absorbed, and the opposition which the successive votes met with in the House. Yet it is really believed that no aid in the formation or support of the French museum need be asked of Government. The whole is to be achieved by private enterprise. The French have revolted very generally against the Government monopoly of all organisation, direction, and control in matters of art, and there have been tentative efforts to establish exhibitions and art-associations quite independently of the Administration. To Government influence is attributed a dull routine method of art-instruction, which is believed to have greatly repressed the growth of art in France in recent years. In the excitement of the first prospect of freedom a Musée des Arts Décoratifs seems not difficult of attainment; it is confidently hoped that the projected museum will be *un fait accompli* in 1878, and that its attractions will be added to those of the grand General Exhibition of Art and Industry which is to render Paris memorable that year. The reasons why the proposed museum should be obtained by private enterprise are somewhat naïve—first, because it is more dignified and worthy (*digne*) to know how to do one's own business oneself; secondly, because the interest of the entire country is at stake; thirdly, because time presses, and to promptly attain the end in view it is, above all, important not to have *à passer par la filière administrative*. To the practical English mind the first consideration in estimating the prospects of the contemplated museum is whether sufficient funds are likely to be forthcoming. But here it is difficult to avoid becoming at once incredulous at mention of mere voluntary subscription, however much may be credited to French love of art and patriotism. To our mind, the project is never likely to be carried out without the concurrence of Government; but it is very likely that the idea which has so long possessed the French mind, and which there is now an attempt to realise, will not be allowed to fall to the ground. The question may be asked whether the proposed museum is calculated to yield to France the advantages she expects from it. Opinions on this side the Channel are not agreed as to whether South Kensington should be credited with all the good results that France thinks due; still, France, as an outside spectator, probably takes the right view of the case. Unquestionably, the vast ramifications of the South Kensington system of rudimentary art-education must have considerable influence, though the channels of its operation be ever so obscure, in awakening and guiding a taste for art in the young. The examples of excellence in the numberless branches of art-industry presented for inspection, study, and emulation in the museum itself, and thence circulated all over the country, must likewise be of service to art workmen and manufacturers, and they must further tend to foster a taste for art and an appreciation of what is deserving of encouragement in purchasers. The fact of the enormous advance made by this country during the last twenty years in ceramics, in metal-work, in all patterned goods, and in numberless other art-industries, is, likewise, not to be disputed. And to what single agency can we attribute this revival that can be compared for a moment with that at South Kensington? Doubtless many causes have contributed to develop our industrial art since 1851, our consciousness of French superiority being one of the foremost stimulants to that development. Yet it has been to South Kensington that we have very generally gone for aid or consultation. It still remains open to question whether France would derive similar benefit from a like institution. The answer to the question may safely be that she would derive benefit, though hardly in equal degree. The circumstances of the two countries are not at all parallel. South Kensington was founded when a great and pressing need existed in this country. Its models and teaching, therefore, obtained the more ready acceptance. In France there has been no corresponding condition of things. Although possessing no single comprehensive collection of

models as at South Kensington, there were always good examples within reach; and the artist-teacher was abroad, if not the industrial art-master of a Government department. In short, a museum of models, a portion thereof to be put in circulation, would probably prove of service to France; but any settled system of rudimentary art-education would, for many reasons, find but slow acceptance, and, in all likelihood, would prove of small utility, so settled are art convictions, yet so varied in different localities. It must always be remembered that the art-industries of France have an historic origin which few of our own can boast.

The deficiency of which the French have long complained in having no institution at Paris that exactly supplies the place of the South Kensington Museum has also been felt by the Germans. Even more than the French, the Germans are believers in the value of collections of art, art-industry, and science, to say nothing of public libraries. Every little German State or province has its miniature gallery, museum, and in many cases art-schools (as at Weimar), supported by the Government or local prince. There are, however, few museums specially appropriated for the comprehensive display of samples of decorative art. The remark applied till lately even to that metropolis of museums—Dresden. The reproach is, however, at length removed from the patriotic Saxon city; and yet another collection is added to its innumerable gatherings of art-treasures. On the 15th ult. was opened a new museum called the Kunstgewerbe Museum—in close imitation of the South Kensington model. It contains a rich collection of artistic furniture, carved wood and ivory, metal-work, gold and silver jewellery, glass and pottery, woven fabrics, specimens of book-binding, and other of the innumerable sections of "applied art." Other German towns had already taken the initiative; similar museums had for some time past been established in Austria and Prussia. The Germans have discovered, as we did before them, that they are much behindhand in many of those commodities which depend for their value entirely on the taste of their design and execution; and the new museums are provided expressly to improve the taste of German manufacturers. Austria has already made progress, and has gained ground on the French in the manufacture of all those light objects known as *Articles de Paris*. But it is admitted on all hands that North Germany has much to learn, and has, during and since the war, perhaps, even retrograded in the minor arts of peace. The adverse criticisms of Professor Reuleaux and others on the German manufactures at the Philadelphia Exhibition were very sweeping, but they were opportune, and have already opened the eyes of the Germans to their deficiencies. The alarm has been taken all over the country, and large meetings of German manufacturers have been held at Bremen, Brandenburg, and elsewhere, to consider the position and devise means for its amelioration. The faults charged to German art-manufactures are absence of invention and taste in design—commonplace and secondhand ideas taking their place—heavy clumsy forms, colouring unrefined and without harmony, execution coarse, without feeling or delicacy. Their art-manufactures no longer possess the merit formerly derived from imitation of the French. This, however, can only be a temporary state of things, arising, not unnaturally, from the energies of a great people having been absorbed in the grand effort of consolidating and defending the Fatherland. Where so much is done for general education, where learning and research so much abound, it cannot be that decorative art will be the one and only branch of culture remaining neglected. The recognition of their deficiencies proves that the Germans—or some, at least, of them—possess the required taste; and with good models for their guidance in public collections those deficiencies may now be expected to diminish and disappear. Some improvement should be presented in the General Exhibition at Paris in 1878, and still more in the proposed Universal Exhibition at Berlin in 1882.

By permission of the Lords of Council on Education, a general competition for the execution of the Byron statue will be held in the course of next month at the South Kensington Museum. Upwards of one hundred sculptors have intimated their intention of competing. Models have already arrived from all parts of Europe. The exhibition will open on Nov. 3.

Dr. G. G. Zerffi has, this week, begun a series of forty lectures, at the South Kensington Museum (in connection with the Department of Science and Art), on the Historical Development of Ornamental Art.

Mr. T. Roger Smith is to deliver the lectures on Architecture for this season, at University College, London, in place of Professor Hayter Lewis, beginning on the 17th inst.

Mr. Thomas Gilks has published "A Suggestive Handbook to Art-Criticism," which is dedicated to the "Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts."

Viscount Middleton presided, on Monday evening, at the annual prize-distribution of the Godalming School of Art, and delivered an energetic speech on the merits and advantages of such institutions. His Lordship showed that on these local art-classes depended much of the art-education of the nation, and concluded by inviting the sympathy and support of the public to the movement.—Mr. Holms, M.P., presided, on Tuesday evening, at the distribution of Government prizes to the successful students of the North London School of Art, and expressed his pleasure at seeing that there is a growing taste for and appreciation of art throughout the kingdom.—On the same day the Speaker distributed the prizes at the Lewes School of Art, and addressed the students. He contrasted such peaceful competitions as they had been engaged in with the foolish competitions of nations in monster armaments, and concluded with some words of encouragement to both the successful and the unsuccessful students.

Under the auspices of the Turners' Company, an exhibition of wood and stone turning, terra-cotta work, and diamond-cutting, was held, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Mansion House, by permission of the Lord Mayor, who is a member of the Court of Assistants of the guild. A large number of persons—the majority being working men—visited the exhibition. On Thursday the Lord Mayor publicly distributed the prizes, which are the gifts of the company and Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Mr. W. D. Keyworth, sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a monument to the late Dean Hook for Leeds parish church.

On the 6th inst. died Mr. Benjamin R. Green, aged sixty-eight, a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and for many years secretary to the Artists' Annuity Fund. Mr. Green occupied himself much in teaching, and was the author of books of instruction in art.

On the 24th ult. died Mr. Joseph Marryat, aged eighty-five, author of "The History of Pottery and Porcelain," a work which is not likely to be superseded as a popular general treatise on pottery and porcelain.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Clark, A.R.S.A., which took place at Dundaroch, Aberfoyle. Mr. Clark was long well known as a landscape-painter, and was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Scottish Academy.

A gentleman, who withheld his name, has offered, through Messrs. Agnew, a marble copy of the Venus de Milo as a contribution to the Liverpool Art-Gallery, and the offer has been accepted.

A bronze statue, 9ft. high, of the late William Wheelwright, by Mr. G. H. Lawson, has been successfully cast at Messrs. Cox and Sons' foundry, Thames Ditton. The statue, which has been pronounced a good likeness, represents Mr. Wheelwright standing with a charter of the Royal Pacific Steam Navigation Company in his hand; it is to be erected at Valparaiso, where Mr. Lawson's statue of Lord Cochrane is already erected.

A full-length portrait of the late Earl of Romney has been placed in the grand jury room of the Sessions House, Maidstone. It was subscribed for by about 150 Kent magistrates, in recognition of the services rendered by the deceased to the county as Chairman of the Quarter and General Sessions and the holder of other public positions.

In the Roman wall in Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, to the discovery of which we lately alluded, several interesting sculptures have been found. These consist, according to Mr. Brock, F.S.A., of various architectural members, and of a figure of a lion standing above a recumbent lioness. This lion will occupy a high place among the relics of Roman London, on account of the vigorous design and capital execution. It is in full relief, and has occupied a position either on the cornice of a building or, perhaps, like the celebrated Colchester sphinx, on the summit of a tomb. The material resembles the oolite stone of Northampton or Rutlandshire, and the size is about three feet in length. It was built up as so much old material in the bastion of the wall, thus affording another example of the re-use of earlier Roman buildings in later Roman works. The lion and probably some of the other sculptures will be placed in the Guildhall museum, where it is hoped they will be shortly visible to the public.

We regret to hear that the project of holding an annual exhibition of English and foreign water colours and sketches at the National Academy of Design in New York is not likely to be carried out at present.

A statue of Prince Bismarck is to be erected at Cologne. A competition for the work is being held, and twenty-seven models have been sent in.

The death, at Donauwerth, is announced of Herr Bandel, the sculptor of the colossal statue of the German hero, Hermann (Arminius), which we engraved on the occasion of its inauguration last year with much national enthusiasm in the Teutoburger Wald, Lippe Detmold.

Fresh excavations are being made in the ancient villa of the Empress Livia, near Rome, about six miles beyond Ponte Molle, upon the Via Flaminia. The object in view is to determine exactly the site of this villa, the residence of the wife of Augustus. A fine statue of the Emperor was found on this spot, about fifteen years back, and is now in the Vatican; and it is thought that a statue of the Empress may also be found.

It is intended to restore the Church of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois at Paris, so interesting for its architecture and historical associations, but the walls of which, particularly on the south side, are falling into ruin. The cause of this is the decay of some buildings which were erected against the church about a hundred years ago.

The first list of awards at the Philadelphia Exhibition is too long to be published in full in this Journal. British art and British manufactures receive due recognition. The *Illustrated London News* has honourable mention for its "Specimens illustrating its Art Department;" and Mr. John Walter, M.P., for the "Walter" printing-press. Among the English Artists named are Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., Mr. Poole, R.A., Mr. Elmore, R.A., Mr. Frith, R.A., Mr. Thomas Faed, R.A., Mr. Leighton, R.A., Mr. George D. Leslie, A.R.A., Mr. Vicat Cole, A.R.A., Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. S. Luke Fildes, Mr. L. Alma Tadema, A.R.A., Mr. Frank Holl, Mr. Heywood Hardy, Mr. Briton Riviere, Mr. Peter Graham, Mr. C. E. Perugini, Mr. Colin Hunter, and Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, A.R.A., for paintings in oil; and Mr. H. S. Marks, A.R.A., Mr. L. Alma Tadema, A.R.A., Mr. W. Callow, and Mr. J. D. Linton for water colours; Mr. J. Leighton for etchings, and Mr. George Du Maurier for pen-and-ink drawings.

The Imperial Chancellor has submitted to the Federal Council of Germany an official report, showing the results obtained by the German excavations at Olympia. The total amount expended on these works out of the German treasury at present stands at 120,000 marks, about £6000. The collection of antique objects obtained in return for this expenditure exceeds expectation. It consists of 178 marble sculptures, including the valuable Niobe, a Metope, and other interesting articles; moreover, 685 bronzes, 242 terra-cotta figures, 174 ancient coins, besides 800 Byzantine copper tokens, and 79 slabs with inscriptions. All these objects have been secured in the course of five months' work. In the next excavating campaign the German Government hope to complete the uncovering of the Temple of Zeno, with its immediate surroundings. A second house has been hired for the accommodation of two German surveyors. Also the Greek Government has been urged to expedite the construction of a good road from Pyrgos to Olympia, which is necessary to the works, and which will shortly be finished.

Love of art seems now to be a characteristic of the English wherever they are scattered over the world. We lately recorded the establishment of a national gallery at Sydney, and, shortly before, we noticed the publication of an illustrated periodical in China and Japan simultaneously. Now we hear of a loan exhibition of pictures and works of art at the City Hall, Hong-Kong, in July last, with a committee of management of which Mr. H. B. Gibbs was chairman and Mr. J. B. Coughtrie secretary. Works by Lawrence, Leslie, Pyne, Doré, Anthony, Wilkie, Lewis, Cox, Naife, and others, to the number of 255, were exhibited. The catalogue sets forth that the encouragement of European art was the object of the committee, therefore the Oriental element, except through the medium of native pupils, was absent. The principal feature of the display, however, was a collection of the works of G. George Chinnery. Of this artist, who is not altogether unknown on this side the world, a short memoir is given. He was born in January, 1774, and was one of the emigrants from this country in consequence of the abortive rebellion of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He went to India in 1802, and to China in 1825, and remained in our colony there till his death, in 1852. He is chiefly noted for clever sketches of the scenery round Macao, with groups of natives and animals.

The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* says Messrs. John Brown and Co. have successfully rolled the thickest armour-plate yet produced. It is twenty-four inches thick.

On the 4th inst., the monitor Coning der Nederlands steamed from the North Sea Locks, near Nijmegen, through the new channel which has been constructed into the North Sea, and proceeded from Amsterdam to Nieuwe Diep. It is stated that the canal will be open to vessels of a certain draught by the 1st of next month.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT GORMANSTON.

The Right Hon. Edward Anthony John Preston, Viscount Gormanston, &c., Premier Viscount in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Gormanston, of White-wood, in the county of Meath, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, died at Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, on the 28th ult. He was born June 3, 1796, the eldest son of Jenico, twelfth Viscount Gormanston, by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Arthur, second Viscount Southwell. His Lordship was High Sheriff of the county of Dublin in 1845. He succeeded his father in the viscounty Feb. 10, 1860, and was created a Baron of the United Kingdom Dec. 8, 1868. In politics Lord Gormanston was a Liberal Conservative. He married, July 19, 1836, Lucretia, eldest daughter of the late William Charles Jerminham, Esq. (brother of George William, Lord Stafford), and had, besides three daughters, two sons, the Hon. Jenico William Joseph Preston, now Viscount Gormanston, a Commissioner of National Education for Ireland, who was born in 1837, and married, in 1861, Ismay Louisa Ursula (who died Aug. 19, 1875), daughter of Patrick, first Lord Bellew; and the Hon. Edward Francis John Preston, late Captain in the 9th Lancers, and lately A.D.C. to his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LORD LISGAR.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Baron Lisgar of Lisgar and Bailieborough, in the county of Cavan, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cavan, died on the 6th inst., at his seat in Ireland. His Lordship was born Aug. 31, 1807, the eldest son of Sir William Young, Bart.; was educated at Eton, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1834. He entered Parliament as M.P. for the county of Cavan in 1835, and continued to sit for the same constituency until 1855. He held office from 1841 to 1844 as a Lord of the Treasury, from 1844 to 1846 as Secretary to the Treasury, and from 1852 to 1855 as Chief Secretary for Ireland. In the last-named year he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, in 1860 Governor of New South Wales, and in 1868 Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. He retired finally in 1872. In 1848 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, in 1870 he was raised to the peerage, and in 1871 was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of his county. In politics this able and meritorious public servant was a Moderate Conservative, or rather a Conservative Liberal. He married, April 8, 1835, Adelaide-Anabella, daughter of Edward Tuite Dalton, Esq., by Olivia, his wife, afterwards Marchioness of Headfort, but had no issue. The barony of Lisgar consequently becomes extinct, but the baronetcy and the representation of the ancient family of Young devolve on his Lordship's nephew, now Sir William Muston Need Young, third Baronet.

SIR PERCY EGERTON HERBERT.

The Right Hon. Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, K.C.B., P.C., a Lieutenant-General in the Army, A.D.C. to the Queen, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Medjidie, and Commander of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, died on the 7th inst. This gallant and distinguished soldier was born April 15, 1822, the second son of Edward, second Earl of Powis, K.G., by Lady Lucy, his wife, daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, entered the 43rd Foot in 1840, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1875. During the interval between those epochs he saw and did much service, especially in the Kafir War, in the Crimea, and through the Indian Mutiny. He was wounded at the Alma and at the Siege of Sebastopol, and had the Crimean medal and clasps. From 1860 to 1865 he held office as Deputy Quartermaster-General, and from 1867 to 1868 as Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, being then sworn of the Privy Council. He sat in the House of Commons as member for Ludlow from 1854 to 1860, and for South Shropshire from 1865 to the time of his death. He married, Oct. 4, 1860, Lady Mary Fitz-Maurice, only child of William Thomas, late Earl of Kerry, and leaves (besides two daughters) an only son, George, born June 24, 1862, who is now heir presumptive of the dukedom of Powis and the historic barony of Clive, of Plassey, conferred on his great ancestor, the conqueror of India.

The deaths are also announced of Captain Francis Ogilvie Fuller, 101st (Royal Bengal) Fusiliers;—of the Hon. Mrs. Fitz-Gerald, wife of Percy Fitz-Gerald, Esq., of Fane Valley, in the county of Louth, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Massarene and Ferrard, K.P., and sister of the present Viscount;—of Lady Alice Louisa Langworthy, wife of Edward Martin Langworthy, Esq., and only daughter of the late Earl of Limerick;—of Colonel A. D. MacDougall, late Madras Army;—of the Hon. Mrs. William Rufus Rous, of Worstead House, Norwich, widow of the Hon. W. R. Rous (brother of the Earl of Stradbroke) and youngest daughter of the late James Hatch, Esq., of Clayberry Hall, Essex;—of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Vandeleur, aged eighty-two;—of Horatio Nelson Atkinson, Commander, R.N. (for whom the great Lord Nelson stood sponsor), son of Thomas Atkinson, Master of the flagship Victory at Trafalgar, aged seventy-three;—of the Most Hon. George Hay, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B., Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel 2nd Life Guards, Hereditary Chamberlain of Dunfermline, and Lord Lieutenant of Had-dingtonshire, in his ninetieth year (his memoir will be given in our next);—and of the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, ninth Baronet, of Ingleby Manor, in the county of York, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, a notice of whom will likewise appear in our next Obituary.

The Dublin Corporation has passed a resolution fixing the salary of the Coroner at £500 a year, with salary for a clerk.

Mr. Benjamin Shaw has offered to the Society of Arts a medal of the value of £20, to be awarded every fifth year for any discovery, invention, or newly-devised method for obviating or materially diminishing any risk to life, limb, or health, incidental to any industrial occupation, and not previously capable of being so obviated or diminished by any known and practically available means. The first award will be made next year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Woolwich Chess Club and W. F. Payne.—The suggestion shall be submitted to the author.

W. G. Ward.—Accept our best thanks for your courteous attention.

H. A. Hamill.—You apparently do not understand the nature of a problem. White has to mate in the stipulated number of moves against any defence Black may adopt.

T. F. Smythe.—The problem shall have examination, though we must own to a prejudice against positions in five moves.

Red Ink.—If you will examine the position again, you will see that the first and second moves in Problem No. 1700 cannot be transposed, as in reply to 2. Kt to K 6th, Black can postpone the mate by 1. P to Q B 4th.

A. W. W.—The chess library of the late Mr. Lowenthal is announced for sale next month.

O. A. Bishop.—You can obtain blank diagrams and forms for recording games from Mr. W. W. Morgan, 67, B. rican.

A. J. C.—We really cannot venture an opinion. Are you not aware that every chess-player believes himself to be a Knight stronger than he really is?

Outsider.—We believe the club in question to be in existence, but are not certain. The St. George's Chess Club was re-opened for the season a short time ago.

Problem No. 1701.—Additional correct solutions received from N. B. S. Tyro, Carloca, H. Malden, Jane N. F. and A. A. Howles, H. H. Martyn, P. S. Shenale, A. F. Mosely, Squidiluns, J. J. G. Sturton, E. B. W. V. G. D. Turris, Isaac, W. P. J. E. H. W. Peter.

Problem No. 1702.—Correct solutions received from S. Landells, C. E. R. H. Brooks, R. W. S. H. Malden, Carleca, Martyn, Westward Ho, J. G. H. P. S. Shenale, W. V. G. D. T. A. Hind, J. J. G. W. P. W. S. B. Wee Pawn, Boulogne Bobbie, Cant, Woolwich Chess Club, A. R. K. Duvalale, Peter, J. H. H. C. Those by E. D. Mackern, J. M. Turton, A. Wood, Benet, W. K. Arber are wrong.

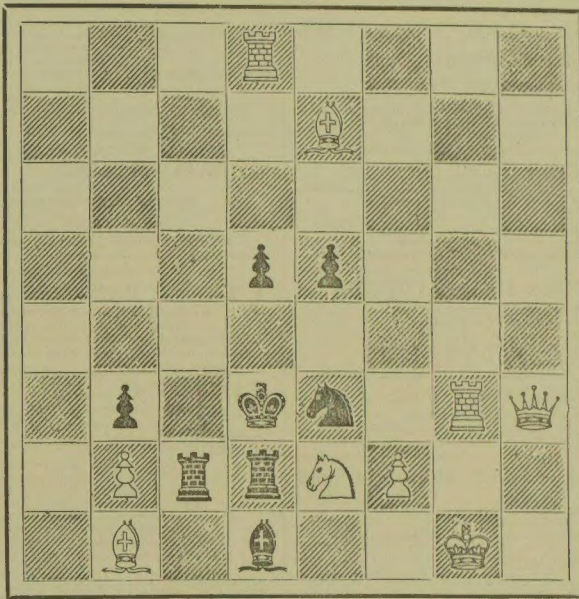
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1702.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 4th P to Q 7th, K to Q 4th, Q takes R, B takes R*+†‡
2. Q takes P (ch), and mates next move B to Q 5th, or K takes K
*1. 2. Q takes Kt (ch), &c. Kt to Q 5th
†1. 2. B takes K P (ch), &c. Q to K 5th
‡1. 2. B to K B 7th (ch), &c. Q or B takes Kt
2. B takes Kt (ch), &c.

PROBLEM NO. 1703.

By Mr. G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined two Games have recently been played by correspondence. In Game I. the Rev. J. H. Archdall and Mr. Peart, of Gateshead, consulted against Messrs. Hunter and Murray, of Glasgow; and in Game II. Messrs. Archdall and Peart were opposed by Messrs. Hunter and Crum.

GAME I.
(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Messrs. A. & P.) BLACK (Messrs. M. & H.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q R 4th Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd B to Q B 4th
Notwithstanding the high sanction of Morphy, who invariably adopted it, this move is now acknowledged to be very inferior to 5. P to Q 3rd.
6. P to Q B 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 4th
8. P takes P Kt takes P
9. P to K R 3rd
This is surely preferable to 9. Kt takes K P, as given in the "Handbuch," to which Black can advantageously reply with 9. B takes K B P (ch).
10. Castles B to Q Kt 2nd
The commencement of Black's troubles before attempting to organize any attack they should have protected their own game by 10. P to K R 3rd.
and Black resigned.

GAME II.
(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Messrs. C. & H.) BLACK (Messrs. A. & P.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P takes P
According to the latest German "lights," this constitutes the only valid defence to the Evans Gambit. It may be so; but there does not appear to be any likelihood of its becoming popular.
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd
9. P to K 5th Q to K Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes P Kt to K 2nd
11. B to Q R 3rd
The general opinion is in favour of 11. Kt to K 2nd at this juncture; but the move in the text is not without merit, and, moreover, has the advantage of being comparatively unanswerable.
12. Kt takes Kt P R to Q Kt sq
13. Q to K 3rd
It is not easy to decide upon White's best course of procedure. If he play 13. Q to Q R 4th, or 13. B takes Kt, Black equally rejoins with 13. P to Q R 3rd, and speedily obtains the better game. The move in the text is given in the German "Handbuch."
WHITE (Messrs. C. & H.) BLACK (Messrs. A. & P.)
13. Q to K 3rd B to Q Kt 3rd
14. Q to K B 4th Castles
The "Handbuch" in a foot-note suggests that it would be better to play the other Rook to this square.
15. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K R 3rd
16. Kt takes P Kt to Q Kt 2nd
17. R takes P Kt to Q 5th
18. Kt to K R 4th Q to Q B 3rd
19. R takes Q Kt Kt to K Kt 3rd
20. Q to K 4th Q takes Q
21. Kt takes Q
A "happy thought" of Mr. Hunter's, which strikes us as being in every way preferable to 21. R takes Q, as given in the "Handbuch"—the result of which is an even game.
21. Kt takes K P
A fatal error.
22. Kt to Q B 5th
The correct rejoinder, which Black had seemingly failed to take into consideration.
22. B takes Kt Kt takes Kt
23. B takes B Kt takes B
24. B takes R K takes B
25. R takes Kt, and Black resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The match by correspondence between the Chess Clubs of Nottingham and Cambridge has resulted in favour of the Nottingham players, who were successful in both games. We shall probably give one of them next week.

The Cambridge Free Library Committee, in their twenty-first annual report, state that there are now 21,053 volumes in the libraries. During the year there has been an aggregate issue of 49,248 volumes. Some good additions have been made to the Shakespeare Memorial Library. The Barwell branch, like the Central Library, has been well patronised.

EDUCATION.

The provisional managers of the guarantee fund for purchasing scientific apparatus exhibited at South Kensington have received from the Duke of Devonshire an intimation of his willingness to subscribe £5000 to the fund on condition that four other persons will do the same. There are in addition already five promises of £1000 each from Mr. W. Spottiswoode, Mr. Warren De la Rue, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., Messrs. Siemens Brothers, and Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart. There are also many promises of £500, £250, £200, £100, and smaller sums. The object of the fund is to secure by purchase those instruments now at South Kensington, "which it may be to the advantage of science to exhibit permanently, but which, failing such purchase, would be returned to the exhibitors." No decision on the part of the Government has yet been made known as to what will be done regarding the establishment of a permanent museum. As we have already announced, her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have agreed to erect a museum at a cost not exceeding £100,000, and to place it at the disposal of her Majesty's Government.

Sir E. H. Currie, vice-chairman of the London School Board, who is compelled by the pressure of work to retire from the board, was on Saturday last presented with his portrait, for which 500 teachers and pupil-teachers in the East-End of London had subscribed.

Sir Charles Reed, accompanied by Sir E. H. Currie, on Tuesday, opened new schools, erected by the London School Board, in the Canal-road, Kingsland-road. Next day he opened new schools in Fairfield-road, Bow. On this occasion he was again accompanied by Sir E. H. Currie, and by Sir J. Bennett, Mr. T. H. Scrutton, the Rev. S. T. Driffield, Rector of Bow, the Rev. J. Bardsley, the Rev. R. Parnell, and others. This makes the 136th school opened by the Board.

The Duke of Devonshire has sent £10 towards the library fund of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union.

The autumn session of the Royal Polytechnic College, 309, Regent-street, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, began on Monday. There are classes in seven languages, ancient and modern, and eighteen others in science and art.

The new session of the City of London College (evening classes for young men), 52, Leadenhall-street, began on Monday, and the opening address was delivered by Dr. Hussey, Archdeacon of Middlesex, on Thursday evening. The council have, in conjunction with the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, arranged for the delivery of a course of lectures by Mr. F. W. Maitland, M.A., on the History of Political Philosophy in England. Several other new classes have been started.

The annual meeting of the professorial staff and students of the Working Men's College was held, on Thursday week, at the rooms of that institution in Great Ormond-street—the Principal, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., in the chair. The meeting was attended by several of the staff and pupils of the College for Men and Women in Queen-square. The Principal, in a short speech, adverted to the past history of the college and to the strong wish which had been often expressed, both by its council and its members, that women should be admitted to its classes; and frankly expressed his opinion (which was also that of a majority of his colleagues) that a time had come when an amalgamation might very properly be effected between the two colleges, as well on other grounds as on those of economy. Such a union, he felt, would strengthen the hands of the council and bring about a great reduction in expenditure. Having distributed the certificates of merit to several of the most meritorious students during the past twelve months, Mr. Hughes introduced to the meeting the lecturer of the evening, Mr. J. E. H. Gordon, B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, as one who was deserving of a hearty welcome and a more than patient hearing, as being the representative of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching in the Metropolis, who had lately chosen this college, jointly with the neighbouring "College for Men and Women," as one of their centres of operation in London. The lecturer was loudly cheered on resuming his seat, the subject of his lecture being the Characteristics of Modern Physical Research. Among the lectures arranged for during the present term are a series of three on Greek Art, by Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum; another on Electricity and Magnetism, by Mr. Gordon; others on Geology and Applied Mathematics, by Mr. Dunman; and the usual courses in English, French, German, Greek, and Latin language and literature, as well as in art and in vocal music.

At Ipswich, on Thursday week, the Bishop of Norwich distributed the prizes and certificates awarded by the Diocesan Board of Education to pupil-teachers and scholars in national schools in the southern portion of the diocese, as the result of examinations in religious knowledge.

Lord Hartismere presided at a meeting held at Norwich, last Saturday, for the distribution of prizes and certificates at the Norwich centre of the Cambridge local examinations; and among those present were the Bishop of Norwich, Sir W. Jones, Mr. J. J. Coleman, M.P., Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., and Sir R. J. Buxton, M.P. The Earl of Kimberley, in seconding a vote of thanks to Lord Hartismere for presiding, said there was a greatly-increased interest now felt in the work of education throughout the country; this was shown in connection with the extension of University education, the improvement of our grammar schools, and the amelioration of our primary schools for the less wealthy section of the community. In regard to all these matters there was now an increasing, a warmer, and a more intelligent interest among every class. The fact was, that the more men's minds were directed to the work of education the more were they impressed with the importance of advancing knowledge and sound learning throughout the country. He trusted that the Cambridge University local examinations would continue to be real examinations, and that their standard would be maintained sufficiently high. This was the principle acted upon at the London University; it was there found that rejections did not operate as a discouragement, but that candidates returned and succeeded on their second effort.

Mr. John Morley, the president for the present year, delivered an address in opening, on Thursday week, the session of the Midland Institute, after distributing the prizes to the successful students at the Townhall, Birmingham.

Mr. Sidebottom, M.P., distributed, at the Hyde Mechanics' Institution, on Thursday week, the prizes gained by the students during the past year. He referred to the discussions in the last Session of Parliament on the Education Act, and contended that that Act had conferred a substantial benefit upon the cause of education.

The Bishop of Exeter, on Saturday, presented certificates and prizes to the successful candidates in the Plymouth High School for Girls. These schools, although recently established, have so increased that it has become necessary to erect another building, at a cost of several thousand pounds.

OCTOBER 14, 1916.